

# MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

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**Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate.**  
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delayed beyond the year.

Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptation  
of the word.—Talleyrand.



## MAINE FARMER.

### Cutting Grain Early.

We see that many of our Agricultural friends are recommending to farmers to cut their grain early. There can be no doubt of its making whiter bread, if the color is any object. It will ripen well, if not bundled up when too green—that is to say, when it is cut in what is called the dough state and properly managed—kept in small bundles and not housed or put into crowded masses so as to heat, it will harden and make good flour, having less bran and probably less farina. Will it do as well for seed another year? We doubt whether it will. It seems pointed out by nature that all seeds that are to be used for sowing and propagating the species of plants to which they belong, should be perfectly ripe. We recollect that, some years since, we examined a couple of fields of wheat that were cultivated on the same kind of soil, which had been managed alike in every respect, and the soil appeared to be of uniform fertility. They were separated by a fence only—sowed on the same day, and of course had experienced the same influences of the season. The wheat sowed was the same species, but not from the same bin, or sample, and yet one field was a third better than the other. The proprietor could not tell any other cause for the difference than this, the seed of the best field was "dead ripe" as he expressed it, and the other was not. We all know that perfect seeds are essential to success, and it should therefore be important to give them a chance to ripen fully. Wouldn't it be well to leave a portion of the field, if you intend to harvest early, to remain and fully ripen for seed?

### Thrashing Machines. Horse Powers AND SEPARATORS.

The season for using these machines is at hand. They are now so common that the sound of the flail, which used to greet our ears in the fall and winter, with its dull monotonous thump thump, is now seldom heard, and whether more economical or not, the horse-power thrasher is preferred by all for getting out grain.

We believe the State of Maine wears the bell for the best horse power, and thrashers or Separators, and of the towns in the State, Winthrop, we presume, manufactures more than any other. A friend, who has made some enquiry into the amount of the business of this kind done here, from Aug. 1841, to the present time, or say to August, 1842, gave us the following memorandum:

Pitts & Woodbury have manufactured machines to the amount of	\$3000
C. C. Hosley,	100
Davis & Benjamin,	1900
Whitman,	7000
Total,	9000

Amounting to very nearly ten thousand dollars worth. These, \$3000 worth were sent out of the State, the remainder sold to people belonging in Maine and probably using them within the territory.

This shows the value of perseverance. We well remember how many abortive attempts were made in years past to make a machine that would thrash well, and how much money was spent, and how much disappointment and vexation was experienced before one was made that fully answered the purpose. But industry, perseverance and genius have at length triumphed, and a machine that will thrash a hundred bushels per day, by the power of two horses, is no miracle.

### Tariff! Tariff!!

All eyes are now turned to Congress watching the movements of this deliberate and industrious body, in regard to the tariff. A Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of four, which contains some good provisions and some bad ones, and has been sent to the Senate, who will cut and carve it to suit themselves, and send it back to the House for further action. The main trouble seems to be the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. There is a clause in the laws which preserves the distribution act & which it is intimated Capt. Tyler doesn't like and will therefore veto. How the matter will terminate we cannot now say.

There are two things that we do know, 1st Wool, of the quality, which under the tariff of 1828 brought fifty and sixty cents per lb. is now selling at 30 and 25 cents per lb. and dull at that. 2d. The people have a Veto Power over all Congress, and the President, and we don't care how soon they use it.

### Political Economy.

MR. HOLMES.—A short time since I wrote a communication for your useful paper, in which I recommended appointing or rather employing a public lecturer to teach the sciences of political economy, politics &c., for the benefit of the members of our State government. I find that in your 27th No. Mr. Phelps of Rumford notices my communication, and although he approves of the ideas I advanced,

still he is strongly inclined to combat my arguments. Now Sir I understand that your paper is calculated for the benefit of the farmer and the mechanic, not a party political paper indeed, but have we not an indisputable right to discuss subjects which come within the precincts of political economy? Mr. Phelps was very respectful, he considered my ideas to be excellent, but thinks that the course I pointed out is liable to objections, inasmuch as the members of our State government may be self-willed, or obstinate. Does Mr. Phelps talk of our rulers being self-willed!! What has he said of the will of the people? Do not the people wield the ballot-box and the sovereign power? Mr. Phelps tells us that our rulers will not "incline their ears to wisdom" even if urged by the most convincing arguments. But Mr. Editor, light will burst forth in spite of all efforts to the contrary. In the dark ages of the world, the Roman Catholic creed and principles held unbounded sway over the minds of men. Chains manufactured by those two monsters Ignorance and Prejudice held mankind in bondage. Had any honest intelligent man, during the prevalence of papal supremacy, given forth the real truths, such as were calculated to lead mankind forward in the right channel, why Sir they would have sneered at him a lecturer, and would have probably burned him at the stake. But I presume that many of your readers well know that the celebrated Luther wielded sharp weapons, I mean logical weapons of course, and shook the temple dedicated to ignorance, prejudice and superstition most horribly, and we find, as the result, that light has burst forth and illuminated the religious world. Now Sir, suppose that we have a public lecturer that I shall please to term a political Luther, aye! a political Luther, one who will defend truth and combat error wherever he may find it. Who will have the hardihood to rise up and say "away with him" we will not adopt his measures even if they are ever so good?

Mr. Phelps asks this question, "can we not have as master-spirits two or three kindred spirits to lead in the councils of our State?" I answer yes. The public lecturer may himself hold office if the people will it, and indeed if we have a number of talented patriotic lecturers, I say so much the better, for "in a multitude of counsellors there is safety."

Mr. Phelps moreover says that should the cause I have recommended be adopted he hopes that a lecturer will be employed who is equally distinguished for his knowledge, patriotism and sagacity—I say amen to all this. And lastly Mr. Phelps says that each of the State governments should co-operate with the general government, with a view to strengthen the republican institutions of our common country. This is an excellent idea and I hope it will not be forgotten.

Mexico, July, 1842.

SHADRAC DOWNES.

### Plan respecting Sheep.

Advice to a farmer who for several years past has kept no sheep, except an old ram.

His note is as good as cash, and I should like to let him have \$100 to lay out in the following manner viz: to purchase forty good first rate sheep, say from one to three or four years old. They will cost, at \$1.50 per head, \$60 in November, (I name a high price, for I mean he shall purchase only good ones. They must be profitable, they double so often. But one strange thing ought to be named, it is agreed by all that manure is the genius of farming, and yet we see a farmer allow his sheep, all summer to lay in the pasture every night, when he might by a few refuse boards enclose an acre of it, and let a boy place the sheep in the enclosed plat, at night, say for a week, then let the cultivator or plough turn in the manure, (as it is small this is needless), and so on for a month or six weeks, according to the size of your flock, and then turn your fence on to another acre. A better preparation for turnips cannot be made.

Quod.

### Think and Calculate.

MR. HOLMES.—Do farmers love money enough to think and cast what they might to obtain it? One of our truly said, "he that withholdeth more than is meet tendeth to poverty." Merchants look around and consider what their goods cost, and then put on such a profit as will give them a living—they figure for it, and so with mechanics. But when I see a farmer, who is so afraid of outlay that he suffers his stock to look poor in the spring, oxen and his work, cows giving very little milk the ensuing summer, I say to myself, he does not think and cast. If I see a farmer, who owns 75 half starved sheep carry them only a pint of salt, say once a week, I think to myself he has not cast how little each sheep must have. If I see a farmer take very little care of his compost heap, I say, had you not better think and cast before your fields run to spear grass and strawberry vines. He who keeps more stock, especially horses, than he is willing to outlay enough for to keep them well, does not think well.

W. S.

### Umbrellas Again.

MR. HOLMES.—I rejoice to learn that there is in Bangor an umbrella establishment. The worthy enterprising owners cannot expect that purchasers residing in the Western counties of Maine will send to Bangor for that article, when they do their business principally in Boston. Now I would suggest to Messrs. Lowell & Co., of Bangor, whether it would not be wise in them to extend their business into other parts of the State, and thus set up establishments for manufacturing that article. Should money be needed, monied men, in places where the business was carried on, would rejoice to lend it to those who do all they can to stop foreign States from getting our money for such articles as we can and ought to manufacture here.

Gentlemen, try us in Winthrop—try on a large scale, and you will no doubt make money, besides rendering a benefit to the State.

July 23, 1842.

S. W.

### The Bloody Murrain.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—On the morning of the 20th June, I discovered that the urine of one of my cows appeared to be very highly colored, and upon examination found it to consist principally of blood. In a short time she commenced trembling violently and fell, and appeared to be convulsed, after which she recovered enough to rise. Her discharges became more frequent, and gradually turned darker colored, until they became almost black, and in a few hours she died.

On the morning of the 4th of July I discovered another, and my last cow, in the same situation as the one I have mentioned, and upon examining the Cultivator, I found the disease to resemble the murrain, as described by Mr. Cookson in the Cultivator, Vol. 5, No. 5. There was a very slight discharge of blood from the bowels. I gave her tar as directed by Mr. Cookson, but it did not produce any good effect; she continued to linger, and on the following morning was much worse, being so stiff in her joints that it was with difficulty she could walk. I gave her another dose of tar, hoping it might relieve her, but she died in about two hours afterwards. Upon examining her intestines, I found her bladder to contain about two quarts of blood, her gall duct was very much distended, and contained a quantity of thick blackish matter; her horns were a little hollow. It may be proper to add, that we have had a disease among our cattle here during the winter and spring called the hollow horn, or horn distemper. Both of the cows that I lost were in good order, having grazed alternately upon clover and salt marsh. Should you, or any of your numerous correspondents, know what this disease is called, you will greatly oblige a subscriber by publishing it, and the remedy also, if any is known, as I fear it will destroy my entire stock of cattle, it appearing to be the most fatal disease I have ever known.

Wm. J. Wright.

Vineyard, Va. July, 1841.

REMARKS.—The above are well characterised cases of bloody murrain, a disease which, as it appears in this country, would seem to be unknown in Europe, judging from the best works on cattle published there, such as Lawrence's Grazier's Guide, and Youatt on Cattle. The cause of the disease does not appear to be well understood, but the rapidity with which it reaches a fatal termination renders it one of the most formidable diseases the catle-breeder can encounter. As is usual in the case of such diseases, there is a variety of cures, and as some of them may be useful, we give a few that have been communicated to us, adding our opinion that none of them can be relied on as a specific, but that the safe course will be found in prevention rather than in the cure.

A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer, Vol. 6, page 81, says that a decoction of the green leaves of the mulberry tree, considered a certain cure. He took a quantity of the leaves of the mulberry, steeped them in new milk, and gave three quarts of the tea to an ox dangerously sick, which produced an immediate cure; and a cow attacked by murrain was afterwards cured in the same way.

The Hon. Daniel Brady communicated the following, as a remedy practised with great success in western Pennsylvania. "Mix together half a pint of spirits of turpentine with a pint of sweet milk—put this compound into a bottle, and after shaking the bottle pour it moderately down the throat of the animal. Soon after this is done, give physic." "Salts would doubtless answer as physic; and some discretion might be advisable in proportioning the dose to the size or age of the animal."

Mr. Priestman recommends half a pound of poke root washed clean, cut fine, and boiled in two quarts of water until it is reduced one half, then turn it down while warm. The dose to be repeated once a day till the cure is complete.

Mr. Sheldon, of Michigan, cured an ox violently attacked, by mixing half an ounce of copperas and half an ounce of alum, dissolving them in hot water, and while warm turn it down the animal. In 12 hours he was better, and a repetition of the dose cured him, though for a time weak from the great discharge of blood.

It is stated in the Franklin Farmer, that several cases yielded to two doses of sugar of one pound each, mixed with water. Some animals in the last stages have been cured by this simple remedy.

As we remarked before, however, we have more confidence in preventives than in cures. It is the opinion of the most intelligent men in districts where the disease is common, that it arises from bloodsuckers imbibed with stagnant waters, as these animals are most frequently found on dissection; but whether the opinion be correct or not, there can be no doubt the use of stagnant water must be injurious to the health of any animal and predispose it to disease. A farmer in Madison county, Ohio, after suffering many losses from murrain, became convinced the cause was in the water they drank, (bloodsuckers being abundant in it, and found in the cattle after death,) provided his stock with a supply of pure water, and in five years not a single animal had been attacked.

Next to pure water, a regular and constant supply of salt, may be considered the best preventive of diseases in cattle, and if a quantity of ashes or lime is mixed with the salt, the effect will be still more beneficial. For proof of this we refer to the Cultivator, vol. 6th, pages 120 and 149. In the first case, Mr. Warner found that wood ashes given in equal quantities with salt, at the usual times of salting his stock, had for 20 years operated as an effectual preventive; and in the latter instance, Mr. Sackett, of Michigan, had for eight years secured his numerous stock of cattle, by keeping in their troughs, so that they always had access to it, a mixture of equal portions of slacked lime and salt. The lime was kept in a barrel in a dry place, air-tight and always fit for use. Previous to adopting this course, he lost many annually by murrain, afterwards none. To conclude; pure water, and plenty of salt mixed with some alkali, ashes or lime, we consider the best remedies or rather preventives of the murrain.—Cultivator.

As there may be parts of our country where neither lime, marl nor ashes are easy of procurement, we would suggest that burnt clay would form a tolerable substitute, and having thus intimated, it may not be amiss to point out a practical plan, by which it may be prepared. But before we attempt to describe the plan of clay burning, we need add no more to express our own profound admiration of it, and the heartfelt wishes which we entertain for the health and prosperity of the individual who furnishes an example so worthy of imitation.—Eastern Farmer.

### A Worthy Example of Father and Son.

One of our city subscribers within a few days has narrated to us an account of his visit in the (present) extreme eastern part of our State, and the purpose of that visit; and there is in it so much of wise, worthy and useful example, that he must pardon us if without his pre-knowledge, we take the liberty of alluding to it for the consideration of many other fathers, and many other sons, who are also residents of our city.

The gentleman alluded to is now somewhat advanced in years, having by diligence and hardihood as a mariner and ship-master, and subsequent engagement in navigation and commerce, acquired a respectable competency for himself and family, of this world's goods.

The son, in question, born and bred in the city, and approaching the age when the mind is almost alike susceptible of good and of vicious impressions, and at a loss to decide on a choice of pursuits, or of having none at all, first came to the conclusion to try the sea. He made one voyage, and became dissatisfied with that mode of life. For abstract study he had no strong inclination, and of course gave no encouragement to the thought of entering into either of the learned professions. Well, says the father, it is time for some decision; for he saw and knew the evil of suffering a boy in a city to become a loafer about the streets—a loafer upon the so-

city and a evil example upon the industry of others. A father's home and home endowments the present, was indeed at hand; but death invaded the fireside of the happy, and "riches take wings and fly away." And no certainty awaits the best desired relations of life, except the certainty of change and dissolution of them all, sooner or later. So then, in earnest the father again announces to the son, it is time for a decision—for action of some sort. And now come the choice of a pursuit, which choice had become narrowed, as we have stated, so far as to exclude the learned professions, and a sea-faring life. But agriculture, the mechanic arts, and store keeping, all open to his choice. The latter, it is true, admitted of the use of fine clothes, and faring sumptuously every day, while times are good; and enablement, also, to live in the midst of society and the turmoil of business events. The routine of his labor was also of easy acquisition. On the other hand, either of the two former required years of study and practice to "make perfect," and much laborious service, with more or less of exile from the flow and fashionable pleasures of life. But the good sense—the far-seeing judgment of the son, conferred with that of the father, in pronouncing the life and occupation of the farmer and of the mechanic as also of easy acquisition. On the one hand, first in respectability, and they concurring in deciding that the one or the other should be selected. The last choice that of the farmer.

He was now scarcely turned the age of sixteen years. He had seen nothing, comparatively, and knew nothing practically, of the principles of agriculture. But did the father inform the son, or did the son, who was a stout blockhead, who is unfit for a lawyer, or physician, or divine, can at once enter upon and conduct, without apprenticeship or study? Both reasoned differently. A far opposite estimate was placed by both upon the pursuit of the husbandman. To become a farmer, no less than to become a mechanic, an apprenticeship was requisite—not an in-door, fondling and nursing tuition, as a French fondles and nurses her lap-dog; but, the regular, out-and-out subjugation of the body and the mind to the toil and drudgery of the upland and of the ditch—the barn-yard and the cellar, in fall and in winter and in summer, with work enough in foul weather no less than in fair, and perhaps beginning back for a home even to the wild solitudes of the remote forest, where yet the axe of the wood-cutter has never resounded.

An apprenticeship was resorted on. The father sought out an entirely new acquaintance in a distant interior county of the State, who is a farmer of distinction, & made known to him the case respecting the son—proposed placing him under apprenticeship to the farmer—to be used, and worked, and fed exactly as was best suited and most proper to make the lad a practical, industrious, skilful farmer.

The arrangement was consummated—the lad left the city, and distant home—and the tear of the fond mother, no doubt, started freely at that hour of parting with the endeared one for so novel an experiment in life; the new home and master were reached in due time—the new relations in life were entered upon in good earnest by the boy—two years of faithful service on the one hand, and of faithful tuition on the other, passed as originally contemplated, during which time the city boy, turned farmer's apprentice, was watched with encouraging interest by the population of the vicinage, and he successfully won upon their confidence and respect. The time having come for his day of freedom, and the life of the farmer, he became the ruling passion, he started upon a new career of respectability and usefulness.

And whither, kind reader, do you anticipate that his steps were directed in the choice of a farm and home of his own? Perhaps you will say, most naturally he sought out some favorite homestead of another, where the stone walls were already up, and the green fields were already laid out for the scythe and sickle, & where the well finished house, and barns, and granary, and out-houses were already of all things, fit. The watchful and encouraging interest by the population of the vicinage, and he successfully won upon their confidence and respect. The time having come for his day of freedom, and the life of the farmer, he became the ruling passion, he started upon a new career of respectability and usefulness.

But, it was not so. Upon the extreme easterly line of our State, where the soil verges upon the long disputed boundary, the father is owner of some miles square of the wilderness. Thither—yes, straight thither, does the hold and useful resolution of the young farmer direct him; and there some miles from other settlements, he has pitched his camp, with one or two faithful co-operators, and is at the moment of our writing this, no doubt, rolling up the half scarred timber into the shape of a log cabin—the site, we dare say, of as much future agricultural wealth, beauty, honest industry and domestic happiness as the heart of the patriot, philanthropist and christian could covet.

What an example of usefulness—what a lesson of wisdom, is already furnished in the short life of this young man! The life of fifty shop-keepers' clerks—and of as many lawyers' students, all rolled into one, would not equal his alone, in point of moral grandeur, and of instructive usefulness to mankind! His energies are mingled into a co-partnership with the great first principles of creative power. Their produce nothing—add nothing to the wealth or subsistence of mankind, but feed and live exclusively upon his and his like! Who needs evidence, that this new young tenant of the wilderness, if life and health be spared to him, will, in a few short years, stand out as the enlightened and successful benefactor of his race, and with a competency of every thing that his hand, while the lad who are being indulged by their over-fore-fathers with a life of comparative idleness in the city, or being trained to pursuits that produce nothing and are the sports of fortune, will then be sinking, if not already lost, under the ills of inefficiency, and of the consequences that are sure to flow from the pride that is the offspring of a vicious education and lack of habits for bodily toil?

Surely, "a wise son makes a glad father." We commend the instance we have hastily narrated, to the sober reflection of many fathers around us, as an example that conveys "the still small voice," that will, if heeded, lift the veil of the future so as to show them the path-way of happiness, respectability and usefulness for their own sons to travel in, if they will but improve it. We need add no more to express our own profound admiration of it, and the heartfelt wishes which we entertain for the health and prosperity of the individual who furnishes an example so worthy of imitation.—Eastern Farmer.

### Burnt Clay.

As there may be parts of our country where neither lime, marl nor ashes are easy of procurement, we would suggest that burnt clay would form a tolerable substitute, and having thus intimated, it may not be amiss to point out a practical plan, by which it may be prepared. But before we attempt to describe the plan of clay burning, we need add no more to express our own profound admiration of it, and the heartfelt wishes which we entertain for the health and prosperity of the individual who furnishes an example so worthy of imitation.—Eastern Farmer.

phen Switzer. In that work it is stated, that "the Earl of Halifax was the inventor of this useful mode of improvement, and that it was much practiced in Sussex." \* \* \* Again he says, "It is said to have been ascertained that lands reduced by tillage to poverty, would produce an excellent crop of turnips, if the ground were ploughed two or three times, and clay ashes spread over it."

So much for the remarks of Sir John Sinclair, and we will now state how the operation of burning clay is to be performed.

In the first place, the land is to be ploughed with a paring plough, or skimmer, to the depth of four or five inches, and by cross-ploughing sub-divided into squares of convenient size to handle. These must be turned up to dry, and when dry may be burnt either with wood or lime. If the former should be used, the sods of clay must be piled up to the height of a foot or a half, so as to form alleys, to admit a current of air from the different points of the compass. These alleys must be filled with wood and brush, which must be dry and combustible; then arch over the alleys with the cut sod, and build on the top of the whole, until the pile is about three feet high. The dimensions of the pile to be burnt, should be about five or six yards long and half that breadth. Kindle the fire, and as the sods are reduced to ashes, add more sods to the burning mass, until you have raised a mound of six or seven feet in height. When the mass shall be well on fire, the flame must be kept confined by heaping on more sods whenever it bursts out. By making the small piles we recommend, much of the labor of spreading and transportation of the ashes will be thereby saved.

If time should be used to burn the sod, the following method is recommended by Mr. Curwen, an English agriculturist of distinction. To burn a mound seven yards long and three and a half wide, he used 72 bushels of unslaked lime. He first spreads the dry sods to the required length and breadth; on these he spreads a covering of lime, say one-half the quantity named above; over this spread a layer of dry sods of about 8 inches depth; on this spread the other half of the lime, and increase your pile to the height of three feet with dry sods. In about 24 hours this body will take fire by involuntary combustion, and as the blaze reaches the top, fresh sods must be added, and when the ignited ashes abound, let the clay be added from time to time until your heap is sufficiently large for distribution, when you may spread them, and begin another mound as before directed.

Mr. Curwen, in speaking of its good effects, observes, "that the general adoption of the system of surface and soil clay-burning is likely to be the most important discovery for the interests of agriculture, that has occurred since the introduction of the turnip into Norfolk, England, by Lord Townshend."

And the author of a most excellent work, entitled "The New Farmer's Calendar," published in London, who estimates the expense at about one pound, per acre, in England—in commendation of the plan, says:

"Thus is finished the most beneficial operation, which at a stroke, as it were, effects more than could be achieved in many laborious and expensive seasons. The soil is purified and its natural fertility revived, by that grand destroyer, summer sun, that of rich humors, and the growth of clean, friable and level, fit for every purpose of agriculture, to which its nature may incline."

Both authors recommend that the ashes be spread as soon after being burned as possible, to prevent being deteriorated. Having mentioned that the expense of paring and burning, in England, is estimated at about one pound per acre, it is but fair to state, that its cost here, owing to the higher price of labor, would be more; but if the resulting good would bear any proportion to the representation, the burning of clay, in districts where lime, marl or ashes cannot be procured, strikes us as being an object worthy of consideration, and that stubble fields are the appropriate ones for experiments. We will close this article with the remark, that ploughs adapted to paring may be obtained in most of the large agricultural implement establishments in this country.

COMPOST MANURES.—Having spoken in our last of the policy of accumulating manures through the medium of compost heaps, we deem it due to such of our readers as may not be experienced in the matter, to lay down some general rules for their government, with respect to the relative proportions of the several ingredients entering into their composition. In doing this, we do not wish to be understood as desiring, in the least, to shackle the judgment of any, but merely desiring what we may say, to be received as mere suggestions, as it is utterly impossible, without any intimate knowledge of every locality, for any one however well versed in the business, to say what would be the best manure for a certain field. Therefore, in saying what we say, the intelligent reader will be the judge of its propriety and adaptation to his own peculiar case. Having made this disclaimer, we may be permitted to urge as an indisputable proposition upon all—that, by proper painstaking in the collection of materials for compost heaps, and a judicious mixture and management of them, a farmer's interest would be promoted.

With this exposition of our views and intentions, we will state what materials and quantities should enter into compost for a

CLAY SOIL.—Let light mould and leaves be hauled from the woods, so as to form a bed of any even size, 12 inches deep; on this place, to the same depth, stable or barn-yard manure; on that, to the same depth, marsh mud, or any similar substance; spread over this last body, in the proportion of two bushels of lime, or four of ashes, to every double cart-load, of the preceding materials. This done, add layers of the above materials, in the proportions before prescribed, until your mound is as high as it can be conveniently managed, always taking care, to spread each evenly over the entire surface, and being particular to distribute the lime or ashes over all parts superincumbent. Should you not have either lime, or ashes at command, but have marl, then spread that on in its stead, making the quantity used equal to that of the other layers. Should the clay, on which you propose to put your compost, be very stiff and adhesive, a layer of sand, mixed with decided advantage be added to the other substances. The sweepings of the wood-yard, sweepstake, of the barn and dwelling, together with the soap-suds of the laundry, should be thrown on your compost heaps as they are being made.

If made in warm weather fermentation may have sufficiently advanced, in two weeks, in the compost bank, to require attention to prevent injury. By inserting a stick and withdrawing it after a few minutes, you can ascertain, by feeling the stick, whether or any thing should be done. If the stick is of blood heat, then you must either shovel over the bank, or water it; either of which will arrest the process of fermentation for the time. If time will allow you to do so, the first plan would be best, as it would enable you, in the operation of shovelling, to intimately mix the various constituents of the compost, but if not convenient, watering will answer. Such bodies of compost should be examined at least once every two or three weeks, so as to prevent the fermentation being carried on too rapidly. At the

expiration of five or six weeks after the heap is formed, it should be turned over and the various bodies be well mixed together. After this latter operation shall have been performed, if the heap were well watered with brine, it would greatly tend to improve the quality of the manure. In making composts for

SANDY SOILS.—A very large portion of the heap should be clay, and with this exception, its composition parts should be the same as the one above; to be treated in the same manner. Were we composting for a sandy field, we should put fully 50 per cent of clay into the compound, as besides being thereby able to impart more tenacity to it, we should calculate on giving it the capacity, not only of absorbing, but of retaining a much larger quantity of moisture. Indeed, lime and clay alone, would make a most admirable artificial marl, and confer upon sandy soils much more lasting benefit than any dressing of barn-yard, or stable manure, which could be given it.

We have apportioned the lime and ashes in the compost heaps, so that in the manuring of the ground, each acre may receive 10 bushels of lime, or 50 of the ashes, calculating that 20 double horse cart loads of the compost will be given to that quantity of land. With a dressing in quantity and quality, agreeably to our prescription, we do not hesitate to say, that it would be found to answer better than an equal quantity of stable or barn-yard manure. We say better, because we believe that its action upon the first crop would be equal, and know, that it would last three or four years, and hence its superiority.—American Farmer.

### Sayings and Doings, No. 1.

#### WINTERING SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR.—It was saying, it is said, of the notorious Sam Patch, "that some things could be done as well as others." His last fatal leap from the falls of your beautiful city, tells us that the saying is true in part only. He had already, by his famous leaps, sufficiently immortalized himself. They were considered hazardous experiments—being repeated, they ended in a sacrifice of life.

Thus are we reminded, that though many things may be accomplished, they should never be attempted—and that we should always avoid all rash and hazardous experiments. I do not wish to be understood as being hostile to all "experimenting and improvement," nor do I wish to be forever plodding and digging after something new. Well would it be for us all, if we would exercise a little caution and timidity, and were less daring and adventurous. So much for an introduction.

At the commencement of the winter of '41, fearing that I had not sufficient feed provided to keep all my stock in good condition through the winter, I was forced upon an untried experiment,—of keeping my flocks of sheep on oats and straw. I am aware that sheep had been kept on grain and straw through a part of the winter, with success; still I was apprehensive of evil in feeding on grain and straw exclusively, through the entire winter—as they were ewes, of mature age, and with lambs.

I gave to a flock of 105, one bushel of clean, or threshed oats per day, and what wheat straw they needed—fed in boxes. (For description and diagram see May No. of the Cultivator.) And now need I say, Mr. Editor, that when a boy I was shepherded, a young man, still a shepherd, for I fed my flock! With an experience of 12 or 15 years in sheep husbandry, I am prepared to state accurately, (excluding what was fed in boxes) I never knew a flock that were wintered on hay, that were finer in appearance and condition. The sheep, of course, were protected, their appetite at all times was good, devouring their food with greediness—consuming all, and using boxes, wasting none, in candor, there was no appearance of sickness or disease among them, and their progeny were strong and thriving.

And now let the credulous and unbelieving follow me a little farther, while I prove, I throw to their satisfaction, that sheep may be wintered more cheaply on grain and straw, than they can be on hay.

In my estimate of the expense of wintering a flock of 100 sheep, of mature age, I deem 12 tons of good hay hardly sufficient, if fed as they should be; however, taking in for granted that it is enough, in few words, the account stands thus:

12 tons of hay, at \$6 per ton,	\$72 00
I fed to the flocks in question, (perhaps I should not omit to say they were high grade Saxons) 100 bushels of clean or threshed oats per day—120 days—the oats were worth two shillings per bushel and no more.	\$36 00
150 bushels of oats at 25 cents,	\$37 50
15 loads of straw,	15 00
Total,	\$160 00

We find, therefore, the expense of feeding oats to be \$32.50, and a saving of \$19.50—a small item it is true, but worth looking after in these times.

I followed up my experiment of '41, and kept the past winter a flock of 75 of the same description of sheep, and succeeded equal to my expectations.—Instead of giving them oats exclusively, I gave an equal quantity of bran, and again find a difference quite as great as before.

75 bushels of oats at 34 cents,	\$25 50
75 do bran at 6 cents,	4 50
15 loads of straw,	16 00
Total,	\$46 00

Feeding hay in the same quantity and proportion as before, we should have used

9 tons, at \$7 per ton,	\$63 00
Making a difference of	\$16 00
The average price of oats this winter in Thompson's County, is 34 cents, and hay has sold abundantly for \$7 per ton. Another small item, you perceive, Mr. Editor, and if economy be the watch word of every farmer, then let us look to these things, and disregard them not.	

Yours, &c.

Ludlowville, May, 1842.

The above communication we consider well deserving the attention of farmers. Feeding upon hay exclusively must be considered, in respect to almost all animals, as the most expensive of all feed. A large portion of the stock in Great Britain we suppose is kept upon straw and turnips, and much of it fattened upon the same feed. It were very much to be desired that our farmers should raise some excellent feed for their stock, to mix, during our long winter, with their dry feed. On the ground of economy, as well as regard to the health of their animals, this may be strongly urged upon them. We have made repeated experiments in feeding horses and oxen upon cut straw and meal, and have found it a great saving, certainly a third of the expense, over the mode of feeding them with hay. We shall submit to Mr. Morehead, in our next statement, Mr. Barn on the same subject, published in the Memoirs of the New York State Agricultural Society, vol. II, which is confirmatory of the results of the experiment detailed above.—N. E. Farmer.

and continued one plan of feeding till they were turned out in the spring on pasture. I allow six quarts of straw and half a pint of Indian meal, mixed with water, to each sheep per day; it was fed at three times. Now and then, they had an armful of hay thrown to them, perhaps 200 wt. in the course of the winter. I lost none of them. When turned to pasture they were in good health, and apparently as active and strong as my sheep. They sheared about three pounds of wool per head. Their bellies were not swelled out like the bellies of my other sheep which had hay and water; they had a gauntiness I did not like. Whether this was owing to the quality of the food, to their not being allowed enough of it, or to their not getting through the winter any water, excepting the little that mixed the straw and meal, I can not tell.

I have somewhat altered my plan of feeding this winter. I feed all my sheep round once a day, in the morning, with hay, and give them meal and straw in the middle of the day and at night, allowing them two thirds the quantity of meal and straw per day which I allowed them last winter. I consider this higher feeding, and the mixing long and short feed may be an advantage. I shall be better able to say in the spring which I fed at present my sheep look very well; they are fond of the meal and straw. One man tends 420, and cuts the straw for them.

I remain, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. M. BARD.

To G. W. Featherstonhaugh.

### Winter Farm Management.

FRIEND BATHAM.—Agreeably to your request and my promise, I herewith send you a few facts in relation to that subject of subjects, Agriculture. And I must here premise that all my life I have written but three articles for publication, and that last year was the commencement of my farming operations. I was necessarily absent much of the season, consequently, as you will perceive, I am rather green in both departments of the above named business. I make no pretensions to agricultural knowledge, except what I have learned from my numerous agricultural works and a few months observation, and as the result of which allow me to state a few facts, and first in relation to the manner in which I have wintered my stock.

This consists of twenty-six head of cattle, principally full blooded and grade Durhams, and twelve horses, nearly all thorough bred. Four of the horses have been worked and kept at hay and grain all the time, and two others part of the winter, the remainder of the entire stock have been securely tied up during the night under good sheds, and regularly fed twice a day, in strong plank manger, with as much corn-stalks, cut up at the roots, as they could eat, on which, after being cut up in a cutting box about one inch long and properly wet, has been put corn and cob meal, nicely incorporated with it, at the rate of four quarts to each animal daily, or about two quarts of Indian meal.

Perhaps some one will say that that amount of meal with plenty of good hay, would have answered just as well and saved all the time and trouble of cutting and preparing the food; but hold on friend, we'll make a "split" there. Hay is worth here fourteen dollars per ton. Now according to the usual estimate in such cases, my stock would have consumed about fifty tons of hay, amounting to, at that price, seven hundred dollars. My corn stalks were cut from fourteen acres of corn ground, when the corn was newly glazed, all sound and in good condition. The expense of cutting the stalks, with my horse and corn cob meal say 20 cents, would be 100 cents, or one dollar. Hay is worth here fourteen dollars per ton. Now according to the usual estimate in such cases, my stock would have consumed about fifty tons of hay, amounting to, at that price, seven hundred dollars. My corn stalks were cut from fourteen acres of corn ground, when the corn was newly glazed, all sound and in good condition. The expense of cutting the stalks, with my horse and corn cob meal say 20 cents, would be 100 cents, or one dollar.

But we will say corn stalks from 14 acres, at \$5 per acre, 70.00  
Five months, or 150 days feeding 32 head, a quart per day each, corn and cob meal 600 barrels; corn worth here 25 cents, corn and cob meal say 20 cents, 120.00  
Extra expense from cutting stalks and foddering hay 20 shillings per month for 5 months or 150 days, 12.50

Making the expense of wintering my stock on stalks and meal, \$202.50  
Which, when taken from the estimate above of \$700, leaves the snug sum of \$497.50  
Again, during the fore part of March I had a job of work which I wanted done with dispatch, and no time seemed to be left for cutting stalks, and I told my foreman to give my stock their usual quantity of meal with as much good hay as they would eat, this lasted about a week or ten days, and at the end of the time I was finished when told by the wife of my foreman that the milk cows had decreased over one half in their milk. We immediately returned to the usual feed and with it returned the usual quantity of milk.

Again—a very important consideration, to me at least, is that my stock are all fat; many of them good beef; and I don't believe that with all the good hay they could eat, even with the above quantity of meal per day they would have been in as good condition. Several of my cows, which will calve in from four to six weeks, now give from six to eight quarts of milk daily. The beautiful patent cutting box which you sent me last fall, I consider one of the greatest improvements of the age; it has cut all my corn stalks butts and all, together with much other stuff, and has never cost me a shilling for repairs. A man can, in one hour, cut 40 bushels with it; but this season I design getting a portable horse power, which, when attached to it, can cut up a small "haymow" of corn stalks in a short time. And now friend, have I settled that "split"? \$500 saved in hay—fat cattle, plenty of milk, lots of butter to sell every week at 14.6d. to 2s. per lb., while it is so scarce, and my neighbors told me to return to that land which my neighbors told me I would ruin by taking off that cane brake, and fat teams to draw it. I had designed mentioning other subjects, but as this has been extended beyond its designed limits, I must postpone their consideration until some future time.

I remain very respectfully yours,  
J. N. W. SMITH.

N. Gen. Farmer.

OUR MODE FOR CURING BEEF OR PORK.—We have already published the following receipt for curing Beef and Pork several times, but as we consider it the very best yet recommended, and as many of our present readers may not have seen it, we publish it again, that those who are fond of clean, pure, and sweet meat, without the apprehension of its tainting through the summer, may obtain their wish by adopting it. It is this:

To 1 gallon of water,  
Take 1-2 lb. salt,  
1-2 lb. sugar,  
1-2 oz. saltpetre.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired.  
Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar, (which will be a little) arises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a large tub to cool, and when perfectly cold pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with the pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre.

Let this mode be once tried, and our word for it, it will be tried again in preference to all others.—*Germania Telegraph.*

Hay is going on brisk in this vicinity and a larger quantity will be cut than for several years past. Other crops also promise a bountiful harvest. A more fruitful season we have not had for many years.—*Concord Freeman.*

### MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. \* \* \* The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.—Everett.

### Free Trade.

Reply to Mr. An Barton.

Dear Sir,—I have read your communication published in the *Me. Farmer and Mechanics Advocate* of the 10th inst. in reply to what I wrote for the same paper published the 10th on the subject of a protective tariff.

You stile me an opponent to the "protection of our own manufactures and productions," but why you thus charge me I am unable to say, I am not an opponent to the protection of our own productions, but am willing to go as far as any one in establishing the business of our country on a permanent footing, that will enable the Manufacturer and Mechanic to compete successfully with foreign workshops and render our country independent of other nations for a supply of any articles of consumption.

But the question is, how is this desirable object to be best effected? I may err in my judgment of the matter, and you on the other hand may be in an error. It is therefore proper in a discussion on this subject that we should look at things as they are, and draw our conclusions from facts and what experience has taught both in this and in other countries. If the business of our country is prostrated, our currency deranged and confidence destroyed, the true cause of all these difficulties exist, and ought to be searched out and exposed to the people, that they may hereafter be more wise and prudent, and avoid the quicksands and breakers on which their national prosperity has been wrecked.

If I understand you as to the effect of the tariff in Great Britain, you admit it to be oppressive and unjust to the laboring and poor population, that it protects property but not labor. This view I conceive to be correct, and indeed it is the same as was expressed by a committee appointed by the British Parliament some three years ago to investigate this subject, if you never have, I could wish that you may see the able report of this committee. The points they established, I consider are conclusive in this matter. I have not the report before me, but I will recollect some of the conclusions to which they arrived, this committee visited many of the manufactures throughout the Kingdom and ascertained the fact that those branches of manufactures which had received the least protection from government had uniformly been the most prosperous. Another fact was brought to view in this report which I consider a just remark, and the same evil has been experienced by our own government. I allude to the system of smuggling and extensive frauds, which the tariff encourages, or rather furnishes opportunity to those who are always ready to take advantage of such a law.

Many articles that were purchased by the consumer at an extravagant price, were smuggled into the country, free of duty. Thus the design of the government with respect to the revenue was frustrated, and an enormous tax laid on the people by the tariff laws. They also say that the success of the manufacturer depends more on the location and judicious management of the establishment than the protection bestowed on them by the government. They agree that the tax paid by the people of Great Britain by this indirect mode of taxation is unjust and oppressive, and the expense of maintaining government under such a system is nearly double what it would be by direct taxation. The exclusive policy pursued by Great Britain has caused other nations to pass retaliatory laws, refusing to admit British manufactures into their country.

I have mentioned these things in reference to the effect of the tariff in Great Britain, because the experience they have had by long adhering to this system ought to be sufficient to satisfy the candid mind that if no real benefits have resulted to that country from the tariff laws, we cannot expect, by adopting the same policy, to avoid the evils connected with such a system.

But you sir, think the parallel will not hold good between this country and Great Britain, on account of the redundancy of their population, and some other advantages that the workmen in this country possess over those of Great Britain. How any of those circumstances can effect a moral question I am unable to discover? Slavery is a moral evil in Great Britain, it is equally so in the United States. Oppressive and unjust taxation is morally and politically wrong in Great Britain, it is equally so in the United States. A tariff is unjust and oppressive in Great Britain, it is equally so in the United States. But they suffer there from a redundancy of population, and so they would suffer here from an excess of redundancy of population if such excess of population existed. The mechanic there, has not the opportunity to shift his employment, because of the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed and the nature of the government, and so it would be here if such a state of things existed. In that country there is a privileged class of wealthy aristocrats who bind heavy burdens on the poor, and so it would be here if our institutions were employed to build up such an order among us. The cholera may rage with all its malignity in London and Liverpool, & the same disease will depopulate our country if it comes among us, all these facts only prove that the privileges in the U. States at the present time are far more desirable than those of Great Britain, but is no evidence that a tariff in this country will be a blessing to the community at large.

If the object of a tariff is simply to raise money for the support of the government, it must be admitted I think that the tax comes from the people very unequal, and those who pay the tax in this indirect manner, pay one third more than if the amount of administering government was paid by direct tax. If the tariff is intended to enable the American to compete with foreigners in the different manufacturing departments, I answer, a tariff will never effect the object, I know of but one way to meet them successfully, and that is to manufacture as cheap as they do, to pay a premium to the manufacturer will not be successful competition. This State once paid a bounty on corn and grain, the tax to pay it was taken direct from the people. This bounty was substantially the same as a tariff in effect on the producer, but the tax to pay the bounty was laid on all the property in the State. Though

much more equitable in principle in many respects, yet the good people of all parts repudiated the protection, and some of them believe to this day that it was bad policy.

I find in your answer to my remarks the following sentence, "P thinks that making rail roads has been injurious and caused a great deal of embarrassment to the country. I would thank P. to point out a single rail road in the United States which is now in operation, which has not been a benefit to the country, and especially to the poorer classes."

I will endeavor to comply with your request, and will take this opportunity again to say, the building of rail-roads and I will add canals, has been the true cause of more embarrassment to the country and distress among the laboring classes than any other that can be named. I shall confine myself to facts, and facts you know are stubborn things. Our object is to state the true cause of the indebtedness of the country and general prostration of business. I think you will agree with me that when an individual gets into debt, there exists some cause for his liabilities, and so it is with a corporation of men, a State or a nation, for what was our State debt contracted? I answer, in part for the bounty on corn and grain and the Aroostook expedition. Now if the two debts had not been contracted it is plain that our liabilities would have been the cost of these two items less, but we contracted the debt and it will remain against us until it is paid. And there are thousands of individuals in the State of Me. who involved themselves in debt past redemption when the rage for speculation swept over our State; property by this excitement was raised in price some two or three times above its intrinsic value, and men purchased at those inflated prices, making themselves liable to pay when they received no real value in return for their liabilities. Our whole country run into this excess, the laws of regular trade and business were disregarded in almost every department and now we are reaping the natural consequences of our own folly.

But I am to speak more particularly of the effect of making rail roads and canals on the laboring portion of the community.

To do this, it will be proper that we go right on to the ground where railroads are in full operation and as you have given me the privilege of referring to any railroad in the U. S. I will refer you to the internal improvements in Pennsylvania, that State now is bowed down with a debt of nearly \$45,000,000, for the cost of her internal improvements, and on those works that are finished and have been in operation for several years, the whole receipts have not been sufficient to pay the current expenses, of keeping the works in operation, but have continued yearly to involve the State more deeply in debt. Before these works were made, merchandise was transported on wagons from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and the cost of transportation was about the same as by railroad. Hundreds of men and horses were employed in teaming on this route besides those employed in the same branch in other directions. Mechanics of various kinds were located throughout the State, such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, harness-makers, &c., all well employed and in prosperous circumstances. In every little Borough there were traders, Mechanics and landlords doing a regular and safe business, the people and the business of the country had grown up together—they were comparatively free from debt both individually and as a State. Money, and more especially specie was plenty among them and credit, in business transactions, was scarcely known.

This was the condition of the people before railroads were made. As soon as these improvements were finished and went into operation. All the workmen on the public works were discharged, all the teaming from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was broken up. The Mechanics in the country were thrown out of employment,—the whole business of the State revolutionized, and the State and people deeply involved in debt on account of making these rail-roads, all the traveling community went on to the railroad, the transportation of goods and merchandise was monopolized by this harmless "Bug Bear." Hundreds of men thrown out of employment by this operation were compelled to seek new employment to maintain themselves and families, and so great was the embarrassment of the State that the contractors and workmen on the railroads had to go unpaid.

By a tabular statement submitted to the Pennsylvania Legislature last year, "of the cost, revenue and expenditures of the several finished lines of rail roads and canals" it was shown that the State had sustained a loss of "eight millions, seven hundred and seventy-four thousand and ninety-six dollars for the last ten years, and this while the works are new and supposed to want but little repairs." In 1840 the expenditures exceeded the receipts of that year 300,496! The benefit railroads are to the laboring classes, will I think be very hard to define, certain I am if you should interrogate the people of Pa. who are directly effected by the making of railroads, you would find but few to endorse your opinion, that they have proved beneficial to the laboring and poor man or to the country through which they pass.

You will recollect Sir, there is such a thing as running into excess in making rail-roads as well as other branches of business, and when this is the case there are certain disastrous consequences that follow, and for myself I am contented to call things by the right name and admit all fair and just conclusions. If the people have got into debt and broke up the regular business of the country by making rail-roads, canals, &c., it is not right to say these things have been caused by the Northern lights or the spots on the sun, or the reduction of the tariff. There are realities enough to account for the present condition of our common country, and I trust the good sense of the people will hereafter save them from being deceived by political demagogues who have no feelings in command with them but their own exaltation to office, where they may fatten at the expense of the people, whose best interests they so little regarded.

Very Respectfully, &c.

H. A. PITTS.

Winthrop, July 19.

Answer to the query for *Land Surveyors* in the 20th No. of the *Farmer and Mechanics Advocate*.

Divide the pentagon by drawing lines from the centre to the angles, into five equal isosceles triangles, each of which will contain 64 rods, the angle at the vertex being 72°, and the angles at the base 54°. Then suppose another similar triangle whose base is 2, and say, as 36° = (half the angle at the vertex): 1 = (half the base): 540 = 1,376—the per-

pendicular, this multiplied by 1 or half the base, will give 1,375 for the area. Then as similar triangles are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides, it will be as 1,375 : 4 = (the square of 2) : 64 : 180,046511628 = the square of a side of the pentagon, or the base of one of the five equal triangles, and the square root of 180,046511628 or 13,60881 will be the length of a side of the pentagon, as required.

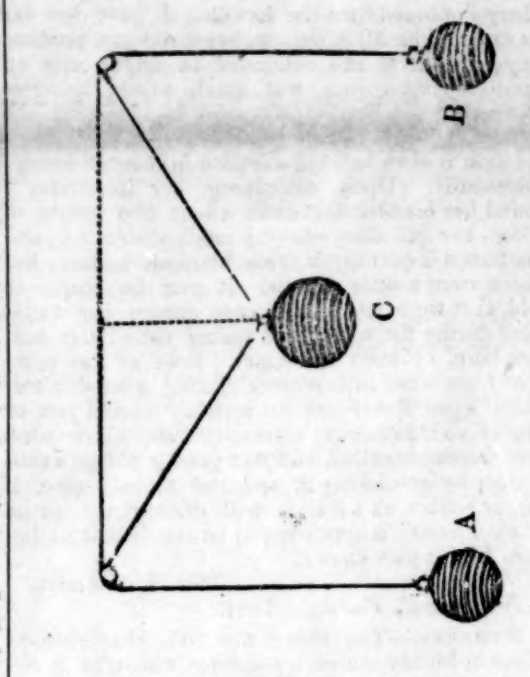
NOT A LAND SURVEYOR.

### Query—Equilibrium of Weights.

MR. HOLMES:—As I have no doubt many of your readers have given the subject of a natural philosophy some attention, perhaps some of them will devote a leisure hour to solve the following problem.

A and B are two weights, each 5 lbs. made fast to the ends of a perfectly flexible line, supported by two pins, the line can freely slide either way, and let C be another weight of six lbs. fastened to the line in the centre between the two pins, now the question is to find the position of the weight C, or its distance below the horizontal line connecting the pins, to retain the other two weights, A & B, in equilibrium.

X. Y.



Answer to the second Mathematical Question in the 27th No. of the *Farmer and Mechanics Advocate*.

Square the number representing the principles or pounds of sheep, put out for increase. Multiply this sum by 2, then extract the square root, which will be the answer. Thus  $387 \times 387 = 149769$ , and  $149769 \times 2 = 299538$  the square root of 299538 = 547.300 64, the answer to within less than 1 100000 part of a pound.

As I have never seen "A Bughten" rule for such Questions, we have given a home made one, which answers every good purpose. If your correspondent M. wishes for the reason of it, it will be forthcoming.

J. C.

### THE PERFECT MECHANIC.

"I have learned my trade, sir, and what more is now wanted? I have served seven years, and it is a pity if I must keep on learning. Is there to be no end to learning a trade?"

This is the language we daily hear from the mason, who builds more than half his chimneys wrong end up. This from the carpenter, who makes his door and floor joints with a view of letting the air circulate freely—who puts up gutters that are so true and level that the water is at a loss what course to take; at length it runs over on to the plate and thence inside the rooms, saving us the trouble of sprinkling the floors to lay the dust on sweeping the house;—the paper and the carpets are moistened also, and the moths are obliged to scud for their lives.

The blacksmith, too, is ready to say he has learned the trade. His welding needs soldering, and his hoes go lame; but "he has learned his trade," and why should he read more than the news of the day? The fopling from college reads Latin, and Greek—he has committed to memory the problems of Euclid—he has "been through college"—learned out; and why should he study more?

The millwright makes you a gate,—he makes a formal display of his plumb and his square, and his work is as neat as a pin; but he forgets to calculate on the pressure of the flood—he stops your complaints, but he never stops the water—he works by the rule—he, long ago, "learned his trade."

Oh, generation of idlers! Who hath taught you to flee from mental exertion? Who hath taught you that the time has come when there is no need of mental exercise? The bee learned her trade in the cradle, and the swallow builds her nest by the pattern which was set her some years before the flood. But man was created to make progress in knowledge; his nature cannot be satisfied with present acquisitions, and he must advance.

"Be ye perfect," saith the Scripture; but we are not taught to think ourselves perfect when we lack so much. We dislike to hear a mechanic talk as if he worked by instinct; we despise the scholar who is satisfied with present acquisitions of knowledge; and we cannot respect that farmer, who, without reflection and without thought, follows implicitly the track which his father trod—grows the same plants that the pilgrims did, without regard to the probability of a demand for his products.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

### The American Pile Driving Machine.

Many of our readers recollect, doubtless, the ingenious Steam Pile Driving Machine, which was used in the construction of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad. The advantage resulting from the use of this machine is very great, and Railroads are now built without serious inconvenience, where, before the introduction of this machine, the expense was enormous.

Two of our enterprising townsmen—Mr. L. Brainard and George W. Brainard, Esqs., are engaged in England, in carrying forward works of improvement with this machine, in connection with another gentleman. We have been kindly favored by M. L. Brainard, Esq., with English papers.

The following extract from the London Polytechnic Journal of January 1842, shows in what estimate the machine is held in London. We congratulate our esteemed townsmen, on the success which has attended their efforts, and trust that they will be entirely

successful in their enterprise. The "Polytechnic" is published under the patronage of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, of London one of the first of the kind, which has for its object the advancement of arts, sciences, agriculture, manufactures and other branches of industry. Commendation from such a source is testimony peculiarly valuable. The Polytechnic Journal remarks.

"A machine has been at work for some weeks driving piles for the Hungerford Market foot-passenger bridge, the construction of which is eminently calculated to abridge the severity of human labor, and at the same time to greatly increase the demand for it. Any one who will take the trouble to walk to Pedlar's Acre, which is nearly opposite to the Hungerford Station, on the South bank of the Thames, and close to Goding's beer house, may see it in operation daily.

We have reason to believe that nothing of exactly the same kind has ever been used in this country before; and the wonder is, how so simple, yet vast an improvement as is secured by its combinations, should hitherto have escaped the observation and invention of our civil Engineers.

The instrument was contrived and built in America for the purpose of Railroad Pile Driving. The power of this machine is very great. We have repeatedly seen it drive a pile into the earth 5 feet at a blow. We are assured by the proprietor, Col. Cowdin, that it will execute work in one eighth of the time required by two common hand machines,—and we have no reason to doubt the truth of the statement. In a word, it is one of the completest and most compact pieces of machinery for a given purpose ever saw; and as great economy must be the result of employing it, we hope to see some of the proposed embankments of the Thames carried into execution at last—a work, the commencement of which has been delayed, we hear, only by the excessive cost and labor of pile driving on the ordinary plan."

The London Times, one of the leading and most extensively circulated papers in England, thus alludes to the machine:

"A very simple yet very admirable machine for driving a double row of piles, has very recently been imported from the United States. It was built at Utica, and has the national name—"Brother Jonathan," inscribed on it. It is now in operation at Smith's timber wharf, Pedlar's Acre. The power of this machine is absolutely astounding, and requires to be seen, to be fully estimated. It is an important application of steam power, likely to produce very beneficial results, in public works, in the formation of sea banks, and in all operations on a large scale, where rapidity of execution and precision are required. The machine was used in America for driving piles for Railroads, and travelled by its own power upwards of 200 miles, driving piles, and making its own road through swamps and districts heretofore impervious. It is patented in this country and in the United States. It is almost indispensable for all persons immediately connected with engineering and science to see it,—and it is well worth the while of a visit from the curious and intelligent of all professions."—*Central New-York Farmer.*

### THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IRON AND STEEL.

What is the difference between iron and steel? said Charles Brown to his father, who was a blacksmith. Steel is harder than iron, said Mr. Brown. Well, what makes it harder? continued Charles, it looks just like iron. I cannot tell you, my boy, said Mr. B., but there is Dr. Smith coming, perhaps he can tell you if you ask him. Mr. Brown had never before thought of this, but on hearing the idea started by his little boy, he felt as much curiosity to hear as the boy did—but he was a little sensitive about making the inquiry himself, least he should betray his ignorance. Dr. S. entered the shop to get a job Mr. Brown had been doing for him, and before he left, Charles mustered up courage and made the inquiry. Dr. S., who was a very obliging man said, I am very glad to hear a lad of your age make such an inquiry, for it shows that he has an inquiring mind, and I will tell you most cheerfully.

Steel is iron, passed through a process which is called cementation, the object of which is to impregnate it with carbon. Carbon exists more abundantly in charcoal than in any other fusible substance, and the smoke that goes up from your father's forge is carbon, in a fluid state. Now if you can manage to confine that smoke, and put a piece of iron into it for several days, and heat the iron at the same time it would become steel. Heating the iron open its pores, so that the smoke, or carbon can enter into it.

"The furnace for this purpose is a conical building of brick, in the middle of which are two troughs of brick or fire stone, which hold about four tons of bar iron. At the bottom is a large grate for the fire. A layer of charcoal dust is put upon the bottom of the troughs, then a layer of bar iron; and so on alternately, until the troughs are full. They are then covered over with a clay to keep out the air, which if admitted, would prevent the cementation. The fire is then communicated to the wood and coal with which the furnace is filled and continued until the conversion of the iron into steel is completed, which generally happens in about eight or ten days. This is known by the blisters on the bars, which the workmen occasionally draw out in order to determine. When the conversion is completed, the fire is then left to go out, and the bars remain in the furnace about eight days more to cool.

The bars of steel are then taken out, and either sold as blister steel, or drawn to a convenient size, when it is called tilted steel. German steel is made out of this blister steel, by breaking the bars into short pieces, and welding them together, drawing them down to a proper size for use.

"Cast steel, which is quite a late improvement, is made from the common blister steel. The bars are broken into very short pieces, and put into large crucibles with a flux of antimony. The crucible is then closed up with a lid of the same ware, and placed in a wind furnace. By the introduction of a greater or less quantity of flux, the steel is made of a harder or softer quality. This flux separates the impurities, dissipates the iron qualities, and renders the texture of the steel uniform, fine, and adhesive. When the fusion is complete the metal is cast into ingots, and then drawn down to a proper size for use."—*Piscataquis Farmer.*

### PLAN TO REMOVE STUMPS.

MR. EDITOR:—Although I am not myself a practical farmer, yet I love to see all the operations on a farm carried on with neatness and economy. Town a small farm of two hundred acres in Champlain county; and when I purchased it, the fields were greatly disfigured and encumbered with dead trees standing, and with stumps. I wish that I might have the pleasure of your company over the farm, or indeed at the house (for every field can be seen from the door) to show you the excellent condition which it is now in. There is scarce a stump or bush to be seen, except some very handsome shade trees purposely left for sheltering the cattle in the heat of summer.

The removal of these stumps has been accomplished by a very simple and economical process, which I will attempt to describe, in the hope that it

may be beneficial to those who have their lands encumbered with trees and stumps. Procure a dry red-oak lever, about twenty feet long, and about six to eight inches in diameter—a good stout log chain, with two yokes of oxen; this is all the machinery that is necessary. The mode of operation is thus: wrap the log chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a log-hitch; lay the lever horizontally on the ground, the large end next to the chain and fast to the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to the end of the lever, drawing the lever tight against the stump; the cattle are hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven around the stump in a circle, of which the lever is the radius. One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them; but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to move the stump, the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any "patent stump extractor" that you may have seen published in the papers.

Farmer and Gardener.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Gov. King, of Rhode Island, has appointed a day of public praise and Thanksgiving, to be observed throughout the State, because Tom Dorr ran away. If we were in Dorr's place would appoint a Fast day.

NEW FRANCE.—Friend Denney's communication respecting his mode of building fence, has been received, and will be published as soon as we can prepare a Jack-o'-the-lantern sketch of it.

"THE DOG STAR RACES."—Dog days come in cool as a cucumber, with a little rain the next day.

### LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived of the Acadia. The Acadia left Liverpool on the 5th inst.; and arrived at Boston, Thursday morning of last week, at about 1 o'clock.

The news brought by the Acadia possesses rather more interest than usual.

The former accounts of the great distress among the manufacturing and laboring classes is confirmed, and resolutions have been offered in Parliament declaring that that body ought not to adjourn without inquiring into the cause of the distress, its extent and the best mode of relief. A proposition has been made for empowering the Crown during the recess of Parliament, to open the ports to a free importation of corn should the necessities of the people demand it.

The markets remained without any important changes in cotton, sugars, tea, or coffee.

The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved, and ordered to be transported; and another similar attempt has been made upon Her Majesty's life, by a young man named Oxnard. The royal assent has been given to the income tax bill; and the new tariff bill had passed the House of Commons, and taken its first reading in the House of Lords.

TEXAS TREATY. The ratifications of the long pending treaties between Great Britain and Texas were exchanged at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 25th of June, by the Earl of Aberdeen, plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and the Hon. Ashbel Smith, plenipotentiary of the republic of Texas.

The celebrated historian, Mr. Sismondi, died at his country seat near Geneva, June 25, in the 63rd year of his age.

Mr. Dickens arrived at Liverpool on the 29th of June, in the packet ship George Washington.

A royal ordinance has been published, imposing an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent, on all linen yarn imported into the kingdom. This measure has produced great uneasiness among English manufacturers, but it is expected the French government will submit to an amelioration.

INDIA AND CHINA. The India Mail arrived at Marseilles on the 29th of June. The following telegraphic dispatch reached London on Friday:

General Pollock had joined Sir R. Sale at Jellalabad, re-establishing on his march the authority of Thomas Khan Sulpoora. He was to march on Cabul as soon as he was joined by Colonel Boulton. General England had re-joined his troops, forced the passes, and joined General Nott at Candahar. Capt. McKenzie had arrived at Jellalabad, with offers from Akbar Khan to release his prisoners on conditions. The answer was not known. General Elphinstone died 23d of April.

The death of Zaima Soojah is confirmed; he fell by the hand of Zemaun Khan, brother to Dost Mahammed.

India itself remained in the most profound tranquility. The destruction of the garrison of Ghuznee is confirmed. Col. Palmer left the citadel on the 26th of March, and took up his quarters in a portion of the town. There was no use of Chinese troops at Ghuznee, apparently without orders, attacked the troops, and a frightful slaughter ensued. The leader of the insurgents, Shumsooddeen, interfered, and took the officers under his protection, and they are described as now living as prisoners in the citadel. About one hundred only of the sepoy are supposed to have escaped.

The accounts from China are interesting. On the 18th of March the Chinese, 10,000 or 12,000 strong, tried to retake Ningpo, while another force attacked Chinghae. In both instances they were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Chinese were allowed to enter Ningpo without opposition, but upon reaching the market place were attacked on all sides by the British troops, and instantly routed. When they got within 100 yards of the British guns a terrific fire of grape and canister was poured down upon them. They fled in confusion, leaving about 250 dead. The 49th regiment was then sent in pursuit, but up to the last accounts had not returned.

A simultaneous attack was made upon Chinghae. The enemy were again routed. The British did not suffer a single casualty at either place.

This appears to have been only part of a concerted attack, as at the same time fire-bombs were launched against the ships.

The mandarins also contemplated an attempt upon Chusan, for which purpose they had collected a considerable force on the island of Taisan. Their intentions were, however, frustrated, by the Nemesis having been sent to reconnoitre, and ascertain the extent of their preparations. A boat having been dispatched from the banks of the river between Wismoo and Canton; but that if they ventured to erect new works below the former place hostilities will be immediately resumed.

The state of trade at Canton had improved, many sales having been effected during the latter part of the month of March. Opium was sold at very low rates.

inhabited in proportion to their population, according to federal members.

On taking the question on this motion, tellers were called for, and Messrs. Gentry and Johnson, in arm, passed through them; these two only voting in the affirmative.

This scene gave rise to much merriment.

Mr. Cushing moved to strike out the 25th section, which repeals the 20 per cent cause in the distribution act, and it was rejected—yeas 70, nays 105.

SATURDAY, July 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, made some remarks on the bill to grant lands to the several States for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for the relief of insane persons.

On motion of Mr. Wright the bill was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make an arrangement or compromise with any of the sureties on bonds given to the United States by Samuel Swartwout, late Collector of the Customs for the port of New York, was engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate took up the calendar of private bills.

In the House, Mr. Adams made a report, concluding with a resolution, to the effect that the President's course in relation to the appointment bill, was a violation of the Constitution, injurious to the public interests, and that the House should protest against it, and the rejection of such a proceeding in future. The consideration of the resolution was postponed, and the report was ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole to the tariff bill, and the yeas and nays were taken on them, and at half past 3 P. M. the bill passed by a vote of 116 yeas to 112 nays.

MONDAY, July 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton introduced a bill to repeal the Bankruptcy law of 1841. In support of this motion, Mr. Benton made an elaborate speech, fixing his opposition to this law upon the grounds of alleged unconstitutionality.

Mr. Berrien took issue with Mr. Benton as to this bill, and after a few words from him the Senate refused to give leave for the introduction of the bill, (requiring a vote of two-thirds)—yeas 21, nays 21.

In the House, the armed occupation of Florida, was discussed at some considerable length by Messrs. Johnson, of Md.; Stokely, of Ohio; Pendleton, of Ohio; Pope, of Kentucky; Holmes, of S. C.; Adams, and others.

Mr. Adams took occasion incidentally to allude to our Mexican affairs. He considered that a war with Mexico was not an affair to be treated lightly, as it would be, in effect, a war also, in his opinion, with Great Britain.

TUESDAY, July 19.—In the Senate, Mr. Bates, from the Committee on Pensions, presented a joint resolution, declaratory of the true construction in certain particulars of the Pension Act of 1838.—Referred.

Mr. Buchanan presented the memorial of James O'Connor, who claims to have made great improvements in steam engine power.—Referred.

Mr. Preston (according to notice)—offered a resolution providing that all monies paid out of the Treasury for the extinguishment of land titles shall be taken from the proceeds of such lands, specifically in each case.

Mr. Crittenden, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendments, a bill farther to amend the judicial system of the United States.

And then the Senate passed the remainder of the day in discussing private bills on the calendar.

In the House, Mr. Gilmer resumed the Chair in Committee of the Whole, and took up an appropriation bill for harbors in Michigan, which was under debate when the mail closed.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Bates, from the Committee of Pensions has submitted a report, accompanied by the following joint resolution, which has been read, and is passed to a second reading.

Resolved, That the benefits of an act entitled, "An act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows," approved the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, shall not be withheld from any widow whose husband died after the passage of the act of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and before the act of the tenth of July eighteen hundred and thirty-eight if otherwise entitled to the same.

The principle of this resolution has been acted upon some time in individual cases. It is now proposed to make the principle general.

As an unfinished business of five month standing, Mr. Roosevelt, of N. Y., was heard upon a proposition to include incorporations in the Bankruptcy bill. Mr. Roosevelt was heard to the expiration of the morning hour. The question was debated until an effort was made to get rid of it by laying the subject upon the table.

This was not reconsidered, by a vote of 103 to 76 the House refused to lay the bill upon the table. The previous question was then moved and ordered, and this cut off instructions proposed by Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Arnold then moved to lay the subject upon the table, and this motion was negatively decided by a vote of 103 to 77. The subject then passed from the House for the day.

The Committees were then called upon for Reports which should give rise to no debate. All of the Committees were called but many Reports were refused.

A Resolution was then adopted, to the effect that the debate upon this bill should cease to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Johnson of Tenn., moved to lay upon the table. Lost—84 to 78. The Resolution was then adopted—90 to 71.

THURSDAY, July 22.—The Navy Bill was the first business before the House this morning in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The debate was continued by Mr. Caruthers of Tenn. Mr. King of Georgia continued the discussion until 12 o'clock in a very good speech in defence of the Navy, and in reply to those who had raised so many big game objections to the service.

At twelve o'clock the House proceeded to vote upon the amendments of the Senate. The first amendment was that proposing an increase for the material of the Navy. This was rejected by tellers the vote upon concurrence was—Yeas 66—nays 70.

The proviso of the Senate changing the personnel of the Navy from the standard of 1841, as proposed in the House to the demands of the service, was also rejected.

The item for the suppression of the African slave trade was increased from \$7,365 to \$10,542. The item of \$20,000 for arranging and presenting the articles brought by the Exploring Expedition was also carried.

The Bill was then reported to the House and a debate commenced. Mr. Adams replied most purely to some remarks made by Mr. Wise yesterday in Committee and by others in reference to the distribution of favors in the Navy among the several States.

Mr. Barnell of Mass., continued the debate and addressed the Committee at length in general remarks in behalf of the Navy.

The proceedings in the Senate were not of much interest.

In the Senate—on the 21st—The Committee of Finance reported the Revenue Bill and the Senate reported Monday for its consideration.—The Bill is reported with no amendments.

Thursday, July 23, 5 o'clock P. M.—The House has been all day engaged with the Navy appropriation Bill, on amendments introduced by the Senate. It will be remembered by your readers, that the Senate added very considerably to some of the items of the Bill as it went from the House—and among other items, the Senate enlarged the appropriation for the support of the personnel, from \$350,000 to \$800,000. In Committee of the Whole, this morning, in the House, this augmentation was non-concurred in, and generally, the increasing amendments of the Senate, shared a similar fate.

The Senate has been engaged all day on private bills, of no interest to the general reader.

The outlines of a convention have been agreed on by the British Minister, Mr. Webster, and the

commissioners on the part of Massachusetts, but those of Maine are not precisely satisfied. What are the precise objections on the part of Maine are not known to the public. It is generally supposed that the River suppose he is not open, and was a vessel of each nation, but this is not enough for Maine; the probability is that a considerable gratuity is wanted from Great Britain.

THE CAP STONE of the Bunker Hill Monument was laid on Saturday morning at six o'clock. It had been previously prepared for the hoisting, and the engine was in order for operation. At the first stroke of the public clock, a cannon was fired, and the machinery was instantly in motion. In sixteen minutes the stone was raised to its proper height, and in about fifteen or twenty minutes more, a salute of twenty-six guns announced that it was laid on its lofty bed, where we trust it will remain for ages.

There was a considerable concourse of ladies and gentlemen on the hill, spectators of the sublime and almost terrific scene. Mr. Carnes the gentleman who has superintended the rigging and the erection of the shears used in hoisting, ascended with the stone, and was probably less concerned for his safety than any of those who witnessed the feat; but we imagine there were few, if any, of the spectators, who did not suffer a little palpitation of the heart, or trembling of the flesh, as they saw him suspended at such a fearful height—midway, apparently, between heaven and earth.

It is pleasant to look back upon the progress of this work, to know that no fatal, or even ordinary accident has occurred since one that happened soon after the laying of the corner stone. Mr. Savage may congratulate himself and his workmen on the successful issue. The work has gone on much more rapidly than was expected when the contract was made for its completion—a circumstance which he may attribute to their own intelligence, activity and perseverance. The mechanical operations by which this work has been carried are of the simplest kind, and yet some of the granite blocks used in the construction are of seven and eight tons weight, and some, we believe, still heavier. The cap stone weighs about three tons.

In the early stages of this enterprise, many obstructions to its progress occurred, and many unforeseen difficulties presented themselves, inasmuch that many despaired, of ever seeing it completed. Some of those who were most active at the commencement, and who were present at the laying of the corner stone, have died without the gratification which the eyes of their survivors have witnessed. But the plan of the original projectors has been carried out. The column has risen to its projected height. The sun greets it at its rising—from the ocean, and lingers at its setting, and it stands, a memorial of the suffering and sacrifices of the patriots of seventy-five, and a lesson to light posterity on the path to glory, honor, and entire national independence.—Boston Courier.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. We have a letter from Washington, which states, on authority which cannot be doubted, that the United States, Great Britain, and Massachusetts, have agreed to an arrangement for settlement of the Boundary question, and that the Maine commissioners had the matter under consideration. We consider the question as *settled*. The Maine commissioners have stated that they are willing to take the responsibility of settling a settlement to which the other three parties have agreed.

We learn from the Belfast Signal, that the wife of Robert Leonard, of Liberty, committed suicide last week, by cutting her throat in a most shocking manner. Before committing the act, she completed her work, set things to rights, and sent her children out to pick berries. She was a industrious good woman, and a member of the Methodist Church, says the Signal. She was about fifty years old. It must have been a case of monstrous insanity.

LARGE PIG.—Mr. Paul Pratt, of Foxcroft, has a Pig 12 weeks old which weighs over one hundred pounds. We doubt whether any in the State or Country, of the same age, that can come up to this. Beat it if you can!—P. P.

Late from Texas.—President Houston has convened Congress and introduced them the question of invading Mexico. Parties of Indians have lately committed depredations on the northern frontier; some lives were lost in the conflict. The country was suffering from drought.

During a heavy thunder storm of Thursday afternoon of last week, the house of Mr. Jacob Kesler in Rochester, was struck by lightning, and Mr. Kesler killed. The fluid descended by a stove pipe which went through the roof, and struck Mrs. K. who was standing on the stairs at the time. The lightning mark upon her body, was upon the side of her head, where the hair was burnt off, as with a hot iron.

Fatal Effect of Gargol upon a Horse.—Mr. Editor. I do not think it is sufficiently known that Gargol is death to a horse. A neighbor of mine was in the habit of giving his horse small ears of corn as he passed his stall. Passing evening before last with some Gargol in his hand, and not having any corn, he offered the horse a piece of the Gargol, which it took, and died within twenty-four hours.

Cornish, May 20' 1842.—The New Genesee Farmer.

Various methods have been recommended for the preservation of hams, such as packing them in hay, cut straw, the tow of flax, ashes, fine charcoal, and then in salt. The great object is to keep them dry, and dry and away from flies. Tow will effectually exclude flies; charcoal assists greatly in preserving them sweet; and ashes secure their dryness; but all these plans are open to the objection of making the ham dry, or leaving it liable to mould. The best method, is all respects, to have known, is to place each ham in a bag of cotton cloth, closely tied up and hung up in a close and dark smoke house. Flies will not infest any place from which light is wholly excluded, and if a smoke is made under them once a week, it will greatly aid their preservation, as a security against flies, some of the establishments that produce hams of fine quality, are in the habit, while the process of smoking is going on, of throwing a few red peppers upon the fire once or twice a week; and a few burnt occasionally in the smoke house, while the hams remain in it, will kill it, it is said, all fire that may have found their way into it.—Albany Cultivator.

Thomas Nelson of Liberty, Maine, who was made a prisoner for beating his wife, will probably be tried for murder. The abused woman is dead.

Mr. William Abbott, a respectable citizen of North Berwick, (Me.) while returning from Dover to his residence on Tuesday last, and when about a quarter of a mile from the village, fell from his team and the wheels of the carriage over his body, so seriously injured him that it is not thought he can survive.

John Jacob Astor is dangerously sick, and is not expected to recover.

There is a town in Maine called Random.—"Where do you reside?" asked a man of one of its inhabitants. "I live at Random."

There are a great many more people in this world, who live exactly in the same way. Who wants to purchase a regiment of the very latest of them?—Saturday Courier.

In our opinion, you are nearly at Random yourself, Mr. Courier. Do you send any papers there, and do they pay you at Random, in writing or orange? We want the information, if there is any chance for speculation there.

P. D.

LIGHTNING.—Two Ministers Struck.—On Sunday last, says the Standard Advocate, a thunder bolt fell upon the Church in North Stamford, at the moment the Rev. Mr. Fuller, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Buford, was administering the Sacrament to his people.

The electric fluid entered the chimney of the chimney of the building, followed the stove pipe down to the elbow, nearly over the side, when the pipe was burst, and both of the Reverend gentlemen were stricken to the floor—no other individual of the congregation was injured. Mr. Fuller soon recovered from the shock, but it was some time before Mr. Buford exhibited any signs of life. He is now, however, doing well.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.—The Steamboat Edna, bound up the Mississippi, with a large number of passengers, most German emigrants, while near the mouth of the Missouri, on Sunday morning, 3d inst. about 4 o'clock, collapsed both of her forward boiler, the whole force of the steam being thrown off over the unfortunate deck passengers as they slept. Sixty-three were wounded, a number of men and women appeared to be literally skinned. Some two or three were blown into the river and saved, and it is supposed that two or three others were lost. The steamer Edna was at hand, and proceeded immediately to St. Louis with the wounded, where they were lodged in the hospital. Up to the night of the 2d inst. it was announced that thirty-three had died. It was almost impossible for the relatives to distinguish some of the corpses. On the 4th, upwards of forty, we learn were buried in one grave.

The captain of the Edna says, "I was looking at the Edna when the casualty happened, and had observed her some time before the accident, and I did not think she had unusually high steam. I am of the opinion that some obstruction existed either in the supply pipe, or in the force pump, which prevented the usual quantity of water from going into the boilers."

Not a single cabin passenger, we understand was injured. The names of the dead and wounded are not given. They were Germans, with the exception of the second Engineer and one fireman.

Mr. Arnold, a member of the House, from Tennessee, has given notice, that after the tariff bill shall have been disposed of, he will ask leave to introduce a bill to reduce the pay of members of Congress, and repeal all other laws on the subject. He may ask leave, as there is nothing in the Constitution to the contrary, but getting leave is another matter. The other day a sprightly young man "asked leave" to court the daughter of a "told gentleman. He had the dog set upon him for his assurance.

The Western Railroad Company are about fitting up some cars for that road, with linings of ice, in which fresh beef, veal, fish, and fruits, may be transported fresh and in perfect order, during the heat of summer. These cars are to accompany the passenger train, and will be ready to start on the 13th inst. By this arrangement the people of Berkshire will find a ready market for their green peas, cucumbers, and whortleberries, and even the hunters of Michigan may send their venison to Boston and exchange it for halibut and lobsters.—American Mechanic.

William Lincoln Esq. of Worcester, as we learn from the Albany Cultivator, has been appointed by the New York Agricultural Society, chairman of the Committee on Swine.

Fanny Ellier.—This celebrated danseuse took her departure for Europe in the Caledonia on Saturday. During her residence in the United States she performed, as we learn from the Courier des Etats Unis, 199 times, of which performances 21 were gratuitous. For the 178 representations she received \$140,000, making an average receipt of \$786. After deducting from the amount of her receipts, her expenses, donations and losses, she has realized by her tour \$94,000 net. Let every one make his own comments.

Small Potatoes.—The Pittsburg Chronicle says the Directors of the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of one cent a share, payable to the stockholders on demand. The latter are looking out for some profitable mode of investment.

Suicide.—Mr. David Cram, of Centre Harbor, N. H., committed suicide on Wednesday last, by hanging himself. He was about 50 years of age, and has left a wife and 5 children.

Cure for the Gout.—Take a thousand dollars worth of printer's balls and try to collect them.

A gentleman in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of *Joe Parrot's Plaster*, and of the fact he considered miraculous cures had been performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which, he had been endeavoring to effect for some time. He was cured, and he has since recommended it to his friends and acquaintance, for all fixed pain whatever; such as rheumatism, joint, head-ache, nervous tooth-ache, pain in the hip, back and limbs, in every case of which, it has proved an effectual cure. He has likewise witnessed the happy effect of its soothing and healing qualities, in numerous cases of scrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swellings, skin tumors, stiff joints, ague in the breast, and the like, to the united satisfaction of himself and others.

We understand that SAMUEL ADAMS, of Lowell, is General State Agent for the sale of the above.

This is to certify, that I have received more benefit from the *Resurrection or Persian Pills*, than all others that I have used, or medicine that I have taken, from many physicians in the last seven years. The difficulties that I have labored under were many, and of such nature, that no medicine, but the *Resurrection or Persian Pills*, was ever able to reach and remove. I believe they are all they are recommended to be, the very best medicine for the diseases of this country.

Rev. JAMES G. HAYENS.

Bloomfield.

Rochester, Sept. 1837.—This is to certify, that I have sold the *Resurrection or Persian Pills* of E. Chase & Co. for a year past, and find that purchasers do give them a decided preference to all others, and they uniformly say on coming the second time, that they are perfectly cured. I have known some of all they are recommended to be—I have also used them in my family, and feel confident in saying that they answer all purposes for which they are recommended.

28 T. JENNINGS, Agent.

We understand that SAMUEL ADAMS, of Lowell, is General State Agent for the sale of the above.

27

Married.

In LaGrange, July 10, by S. Sears, Esq., Mr. Haskell Fuller, to Miss Sarah Hatch. By T. H. Burr, Mr. William E. Sargison, (formerly of England), to Miss Mary L. Higgins, of Spring Hill, Fredericktown, N. B.

NOTE.—Our friend who communicated the above intimates that distance and "warm weather" only prevented sending a slice of the bridal loaf. We take the will for the deed, and shower the printer's blessing upon their, and children's and children's children's happy heads forever and aye.—P. D. L.

In Boston, at the Federal street Church, by Rev. Mr. Stow, Mr. George L. Chandler to Miss Mary H. Foster, late of Alma Me.

28

In Greene, Charles Robbins Esq. formerly of this town. A very worthy man, and one of the most kind hearted neighbors that ever lived.—En.

In Hallowell, on Saturday last, Miss Laura Norwood, daughter of the late Winthrop Pool Esq. of Rockport, Mass. aged 15.

In Augusta, Mrs. Anna B. wife of Nathaniel Remick, aged 60; Mrs. Eunice Sewall, aged 85, widow of the late John Sewall, Esq. of this town.

In Portland, on Thursday evening, Capt. John Dunlap, merchant, aged 66.

Drowned in Penobscot river Samuel H. Henderson of New Portland, aged 30.

BRIGITON MARKET.—Monday, July 18 1842. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot].

At market 285 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 2100 Sheep, and 40 Swine.

Pigs.—Beef Cattle.—We quote a few extra \$5 25 a \$5 38. First quality \$4 75 to \$5 00; second quality, \$4 25 a \$4 50; third quality \$3 50 a \$4 20.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$18, \$21, \$23, \$25, \$28, \$31 and \$35.

Sheep.—Dull. We quote lots at \$1 30, 1 50, 1 75, 1 81, 1 91, \$2, 2 25 and 2 50.

Butter.—\$2 12 sold to peddle. At retail from 1 25 to 1 50 cents.

Oxford Agricultural Society Meeting.

THE undersigned, being three of the number in corporation by the Legislature of Maine, by Statute 1841, Chapter 166, and formerly Oxford County Agricultural Society, hereby notify all the persons who are incorporated, to meet at Lincoln Hall, in Paris, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of accepting said Act of Incorporation—of organizing an order, and of receiving associates—of adopting a Constitution, and of transacting all such business as we may think proper.

JOB PRINCE, CHARLES ANDREWS, NOAH PRINCE.

June 27, 1842

Butter! Butter!

WANTED by the subscribers, five tons of good family butter, in exchange for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.

CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.

Winthrop, June 15, 1842.

Notice.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, an indentured Apprentice, named John R. Day. I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall hereafter pay no debts of his contracting.

ALFRED CHANDLER.

Winthrop, July 11th, 1842.

Feathers.

SELLING at great bargains by CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.

May 27.

Molasses! Molasses!!

18 Hhd's. good retailing Molasses, for sale 20 and 25 per gallon. Large discount made to those who buy in larger quantities.

STANLEY & CLARK.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate, the auctioneer, Guardian of the Estate of Moses L. Harris, will sell at the dwelling house of the late Moses L. Harris, in Greene, on Saturday the thirteenth day of August next at one o'clock A. M. all the real estate of which said Harris died seized, consisting of the homestead of said deceased and containing about twenty acres of land, with a share in the buildings thereon.

JOANNA HARRIS, Guardian.

Leeds, July 1842.

PAPER HANGINGS.

STANLEY & CLARK are selling for cash, Paper Hangings for 12 1/2 cts per roll. Kid and Noddy, and a new style of paper, and Ticking at 11 cts per yd. Striped Sheetings at 11 cts per yd, and double width figured Green Flannel for Rugs or Carpets over 12 yards wide at 4 shillings per yard.

Notice.

CHANDLER & CUSHMAN offer for sale a general assortment of Oils, Paints and Medicines.

May 27.

Silk Cocoons, Silk Eggs, and Silk Trees.

SILK COCOONS. The subscriber has two Slnk Cocoons to run this season, and an experienced reeler, and will take good cocoons to reel at \$1 per day for reeler, use of reel, room, fuel &c. He will also sell the silk, reeled, with his own, if desired, without commission. He does this to small beginners, but it is altogether best, in all ordinary cases, for the grower to reel his own silk.

SILK WORM EGGS. For sale, common Pea Nut Eggs, at \$2.50 per ounce, and Nankin Pea Nut, at \$3.00 per ounce, all in fine preservation. They can be transmitted by mail. The Nankin Pea Nut is a very superior Worm.

SILK WORM EGGS FOR 1843. The subscriber will contract to save eggs for another season, from selected Cocoons, and preserve them in ice with his own, with the utmost care. Common Pea Nut, Nankin Pea Nut, or common Sulphurs by the quantity at \$2.50 per ounce.

MULBERRY CUTTINGS, to be delivered in October, at \$4 per thousand, or in April at \$5 per thousand.

MULBERRY TREES. 100,000 Multiculis and Large Leaf Canton Trees, of one year's growth, to be delivered in good condition in Oct. at \$30 per thousand, or in April at \$50 per thousand. I can also furnish, through my friend, Dr. P. Brownell, of East Hartford, Conn., Alpine, Moretti, and Dandolo trees, if these varieties are preferred, of one two or three year's growth, at \$50, \$80, and \$120, per thousand.

OXFORD, June 18, 1842.

Near Depot on N. & W. Railroad.

Lemons & Figs.

English Walnuts, Filberts, White Walnuts or Shag Barks, Box and Cask Raisins, all fresh and good, just received by

STANLEY & CLARK.

Molasses—Molasses.

15 Hogsheads Molasses for sale by the Kegshead, Barrel or Gallon, at as good bargains as can be found in the County.

ALSO,

3000 lbs. Havana White, Brown and Porto Rico SUGARS, very low by

CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.

May 27.

Wool Wool.

WANTED in exchange for goods.

EZRA WHITMAN Jr.

For Sale.

A LARGE assortment of Hard Ware, Cutlery, Nails, Glass, &c. by CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.

May 27.

Whitman's Thrasher and NEW HORSE POWER.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture his Horse Power and Separator at his shop in Winthrop, Keenecoe Co. Me., where those who are in want of a first rate apparatus for thrashing and cleaning grain can be supplied at short notice. His experience in the making and operation of the Horse Power, has enabled him to make very essential improvements in its construction, and he flatters himself that he can furnish one of the best machines of the kind now known.

He has also made the best materials and employed first rate workmen, and thinks that he cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who are disposed to purchase of him. He will sell rights to his Patent Separator for any territory not already disposed of, with a good and sufficient title to the same.

He has also made a very important improvement in his Separator in cleaning grain. He now pledges himself that his Separator will clean grain better and blow away less than any other machine now in use within his knowledge.

He has on hand a number of Cylinder Thrashers, which he will sell separate from the other machinery. Whoever wishes to buy a Thrasher—Separator or Horse Power, single or all united, had better call and examine.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, July, 1841.

Fresh Stock of New SUMMER GOODS.

JUST received and for sale at the auctioneers in Winthrop, a good assortment of the best kinds of goods wanted in the country, bought at the lowest market price in Boston, this month (July.) to correspond with which we have reduced the prices of our former stock, making altogether, we think, an exceptional none of the season, either in quantity or variety.—Consisting in part of—

3000 yds yard wide Sheetings from 5 to 8 1-2 cents per yard.

3500 yds new style prints from 5 to 23 cents per yard.

100 yds bonnet Lawns from 17 to 20 cents per yard.

100 pair Mohair Gloves and Mitts from 22 to 50 cts per pair.

Saxony, Muslin de Lain and Printed Lawns for Summer Dresses. Gents and Lady's Scarfs. Muslin de Lain Shawls from 15 to 18 shillings. Zephyr Worsted or Crues—all colors, White and mixed knitting Cotton, also a good assortment of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Silks, Braids, Cords, Binding, and the Trimmings used by Tailors.

BROAD CLOTHS.

Cassimere, Satinets, Giraffe and Velveteens, Beaver and Pilot Cloths.

Boys Caps.

Young Men's Velveteen Caps for one dollar.

Glass & Crockery Ware.

Common and China Tea Sets from \$1.75 to \$12.00.

Hard Ware.

Glass 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 12, 9 by 13 and 10 by 14. Nails from 3d to 60d.—Butts, Screws and door handles, Blind Hangings, Looking Glasses, Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

Groceries.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Cloves, Macs, Nutmegs, Raisins, Ground Cassia, Allspice, Pepper, Salsaparilla, Brooms, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Violin, single and Double Bass strings from E. Violin to A. Double Bass.

SHOEMAKER'S KIT.

Consisting in part of Seem Setts, Heel Keys, Fore-part Irons, Peg Wheels, Colls, Shoulder Sticks, Seam Awls, and Buffing Knives, from the Woodward and Wilson Manufactory.

All the above goods were bought low and will be sold at good bargains, by

STANLEY & CLARK.

New Stock of SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received at his old stand in Winthrop Village, the greatest variety of goods, ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Almost his entire stock having been purchased this season, and most of it at reduced prices, as he has been able to purchase himself that he can sell goods much lower than those who have large stocks of old goods on hand. He goes upon the principle that the humble article is better than the showy shilling. Those who like to buy good goods at low prices are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock which consist in part of Blue, Black, Blueblack, Green, Brown, Mixed, and Olive Broadcloths from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per yard. Cassimere, a variety of Saxony, and some of them as low as \$1. per yd.; Stout and heavy Doo Skins, Satinets from 50 cents to \$1 per yd.; More than four thousand yards of new prints from 5 to 30 cents per yard, plain Muslin de Lain, and figured also, from one shilling to three shillings; figured Lawns from one to two shillings per yard. Rich figured Silks, and plain do. Plain Striped and Checked White stuff for Dresses, also, all kinds of Cambricks, Edgings, Insertions and lace. Silk Molair, Linen Cotton and Kid gloves from 10 to 75 cts. Silk and Mohair Mitts, nice article furniture from 5 to 20 cts. Bead Bags, Spool Cotton and all colors of Sewing Thread, from 3 to 5 cts. Needles and Sewing Brooms, Dress and pocket Handkerchiefs, Mourning cloths, Muslin de Lain, Silk, Edenborough and Highland Shawls, Alpines &c. at great bargains. Silk, Satin and Silk Velveteens, &c. &c.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings, Drillings, Cotton Batting, Cotton Yarns, striped Shirting, Bed Ticking, Blue Drills, Wellington Fancies, also a great variety of Summer Goods, Linen Drilling and plain Brown and White Linens, Velveteens, Moleskins, Hard Times, &c.

Hard Ware.

Nails 40d, 30d, 20d, 12d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 5d, 4d, 3d. 25 boxes Glass first quality 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 12, and saw Files and Shingle Saw Files, and a variety of other kind of files, Auger Bits of all sizes from 1-2 up to one inch, and Bit Stocks, Butts and Screws, Door Latches, Mahogany Nobs, Door Trunk, Chest, Cupboard and Padlocks, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Shoe and Bread Knives, Pocket Books and Wallets, Close Hair Paint, Horse Shoe, Doo Shaving and Tooth Brushes, good Cutlery Brooms for a shilling, Bed Cord, Clothes Lines, Brass Kettles, Mahogany and Guitr Framed Looking Glasses, Black Tin Tensets, 4 and 6 Bottle Castors, Britannia, Brass, Glass and Iron Candlesticks, Lamp Glass, Silver, Britannia, Silver Plated, and Tin Tea and table Spoons, single and double Plain Irons, Mortise and Paring Chisels, Box Wood Rules set up 4 and 12 inches long, &c. &c.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Suffice it to say that we have the largest stock that ever was offered in this place, and some new styles never before offered in this vicinity.

Groceries.

Molasses by the hhd bbl or gallon. Good Brown Sugar for 64 cts per pound. A large quantity of the Brown and White Havana and also the Louf. A superior article of Black and Green Teas. Smyrna Raisins at 4 cents per lb. Salsaparilla and Spice of all kinds, Coffee and 10 lbs. for one dollar. Fine and coars Salt. A prime article of Cod Fish. Rice a good article at only 4 cts per lb. and other articles in this line too numerous to mention.

Paints, Dyestuff & Medicines.

Dry and ground White Lead, Linseed Oil, Chrome Green, Yellow and Red Paints, Spiritus Turpentine, Vermilion, Japan, Whiting, &c. Red Wood, Logwood, Indigo, Alum, Otter, Copperas, Gum Myrrh, Camphor, Castor Oil, No. 6 Composition and various other Thousand Medicines.

Fancy Goods and Jewellery.

More than 1000 articles might be enumerated under the name of wearing your patience. I will not name them, but invite you before purchasing elsewhere to call and examine for yourselves.

EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.

N. B. The subscriber would also inform his customers in Monmouth, Leeds, Wayne and vicinity that he has opened a store at Chandler's Mills, so called, in Monmouth, near Mechanics Grove, where all the above articles can be found, and at the same prices as at his store in Winthrop. E. W.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or account, whose term of credit has expired, are requested to call and adjust the same without delay.

B. H. CUSHMAN.

May 27.

Flour.

20 barrels, best Genesee flour for sale by STANLEY & CLARK.

Butter Butter.

SIX tons of good butter wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in goods at the lowest prices.

EZRA WHITMAN Jr.

For Sale.

FISH, Pork, Rice, Corn, Rye and Barley.

CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.

May 27.

Important to Fara ers.

THE MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been in operation over five years, has paid all its losses, (amounting to about \$700) without recourse to assessments.

OFFICERS:—N. Pierce, President. I. N. Prescott, T. Chandler, J. M. Heath, Monmouth; Joel Small, W. Jos. Solomon Lothrop, Leeds; N. Frost, Litchfield, Directors. A. Starks, Secretary. C. J. Fox, Treasurer.

Amount of property insured, about \$1,200,000. No. of Policies issued, about 2,500. Am't of Premium notes in deposit, about \$50,000. Cash on hand; \$600.

This Company insures dwelling houses, household furniture, and barns, (in the country only,) against fire for the term of four years.

JOHN M. HEATH, I. N. PRESCOTT and A. HEATH, Monmouth; Oliver Benn, Readfield; Sam'l Holmes, Peru; Oliver Prescott, Vassalborough; Wm. Wilson, Richmond; B. G. Prescott, Philipburg; Benj Hatch, Dresden are authorized agents for this Company.

Per Order JOHN M. HEATH, Agent.

Monmouth, April 22, 1842.

The Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co's Cast Iron Ploughs.

HAVING improved our facilities for making our CAST IRON PLOUGHS we are enabled to offer them manufactured in a superior style, and from the best materials at reduced prices. These Ploughs have been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in use.—Every part of the wood works being the best of Western White Oak.

We have no inducement to use any but the best of timber, as our contract with the person who supplies it, is to pay for none but the best, leaving us to be the judges as to quality. We are thus particular in calling attention to the timber of our ploughs, from the fact that there are many kinds of Ploughs for sale made of red oak. We are aware that there is an objection sometimes made against buying Cast Iron Ploughs, from the fact that the points or shares are soon worn out, and there is much difficulty in obtaining new ones, as many of the Ploughs offered for sale are manufactured out of the State, and the farmer is obliged to lay by his Plough for the want of a share, or some other part of the iron work. This objection we have obviated, first, by keeping a general assortment of Shares and other pieces with each Agent where the Ploughs are kept for sale. Second, by hardening and tempering the Shares and other irons in such a manner as will render them twice or three as durable as any other kind. These Ploughs are warranted to be of sufficient strength to perform the work for which they were intended, and any failure by fair usage will be promptly made good.

Thousands of testimonials from practical farmers, and agricultural committees, where these Ploughs have obtained premiums could be here inserted relative to superiority of form, material and workmanship, but these Ploughs are too well known to render them necessary.

Any one unacquainted with them are referred to those who have used them. These Ploughs are for sale by the following Agents, and at the Factory at Waterville, Me. T. Crocker, Paris Hill; R. Hutchinson, S. Hartford; J. L. Coolidge, Livermore; Long & Loring, Rockfield; John Nash, Lewiston; Isaac Tyler, Waterville; Wm. Dickey, Strong; S. Gould, Jr., New Portland; C. Thompson, A. Hartford; O. Bolster, Rumford point; Smith & Stewart, Anson; C. Jewett, Athens; W. G. Clark, Sangerville; C. W. Piper, Levant; S. Webb & Co. Solon; J. Vickery, Parkman; S. A. Todd, Ripley; J. Harvey, Paltoga; W. K. Lancy, Pittsfield; S. Clambeck, Albion; J. H. Sawyer, Bates & Sedgwick, Northridge; J. Gray, Madison; Kidder & Arnold, E. Madison; W. Lovejoy, Sidney; C. Cochran, East Corinth; F. T. Fairbanks, Farmington; S. Morrill, Dixfield; C. H. Strickland, Wilton; J. Covill, Wilton Falls; Crosby & Hoyt, Phillips; S. Barker, Bloomfield; I. Thurg, Mr. and Mrs. L. Davis, Readfield; J. Fogg, Cornville; O. Evelyn, Monson; C. E. Kimball, Dover; E. G. Allen, Stetson; F. W. Bartlett, Harmony; Gould & Russ, Dexter; A. Moore, St. Albans; E. Frye, Detroit; S. A. Mathews, Clinton; Dingley & White, Unity; S. & A. Barrett, Cornville; L. Bradley, Mercer; Bullen & Prescott, New Sharon; F. A. Bateman & Co. Diamond; F. Shaw, China; J. Crocker, Sumner; J. Whitney, Plymouth; John Blake, Turner. CALVIN MORRILL, Agent.

August 26, 1841. 35, 67.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

D. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters.

PUT up in octagon Bottles, and the ingredients for sale by all the Druggists and most of the W. L. Goods Dealers in Boston and vicinity. Also by my agents in all the principal towns throughout New England and the Southern and Western States.

Z S HALL BARRINGTON, corner of Southview street, Halifax, is general agent for the British Province.

D. S. O. BARNARD, W. G. SKINNER and PERRY MORSE are my only authorized travelling agents.

OFFICE, 15 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.

75 cents per Bottle; 60 cents per paper.

The following are selected from a large number of Editorial notices.

From the Dover (N. H.) Gazette.

DR. RICHARDSON'S BITTERS.—In our columns may be found an advertisement of the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S. O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to be, undoubtedly composed of a variety of valuable and purely vegetable matter; and from our own experience, as well as others, we can speak highly of their restorative and invigorating effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters, as they are not a quack nostrum, but discovered, prepared and vended by a regular Physician, a graduate of the College of our own State and who has said but little in the way of puffing them himself, but leaves it to those who try them to judge themselves. For the diseases that many are liable to in the spring and summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Bileous and Nervous Complaints, &c. we do not hesitate to say that these Bitters will be found a safe, agreeable and effectually restorative. As good health is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, we would early advise those laboring under such diseases, to make a trial of Dr. Richardson's Bitters; they can do no harm, and may do much good, as we are confident in many cases they have. Vegetable and vegetable medicines are unquestionably the most congenial to the human system.

From the News Letter, Exeter, N. H.

DR. RICHARDSON'S BITTERS, advertised in another column, are highly spoken of in this vicinity by gentlemen who are not in the habit of drinking bitters, (any more than the good girl was of going to meeting,) for the pleasure of it. We have no taste for these things ourselves, being quite bitter enough a ready, without the aid of rice, wormwood or quassia. Nevertheless, if afflicted with the prevalent diseases enumerated in the advertisement, and obliged to become either a "pill swallower" or a bitter-bibbler, we should be inclined to call at GRANT'S, and inquire the way to "Health and Strength" of Doctor Richardson.

From the Bristol County Democrat, Taunton.

RICHARDSON'S BITTERS.—Of the numerous medicines which are advertised in our paper from time to time, we pretend to know but little—other virtues must be known only to those who have made use of them. But with Dr. S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are somewhat acquainted—These Bitters we used in our family last summer, for general debility and headache, and much relief was derived from them. Those who may be subject to nervous headache, will find the Bitters very beneficial—they proved so in the case to which we refer.

For sale wholesale and retail at his office, 15 Hanover street, Boston.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.—To regain or preserve these, is the great desideratum. Nothing that we know of, will do it more effectually than worm weather than "Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters." Try 'em—the strictest temperance man need not be afraid of the alcohol in them—There is no more of it than is absolutely necessary to preserve the strength of the "active and healthy" which they are composed of.

For sale in Winthrop by STANLEY & CLARK. Agents will be appointed in all the principal towns where there are news.

36, 19.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Written for the Philadelphia Saturday Courier  
True and False Distinctions.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"They have some claim to the title of exclusives, Anna James said, to a friend, so loud as to be heard by her father, a man of sterling principle, united with plain republican ideas of men and things. He did not remark upon the sentiment which Anna had uttered, but listened to hear what more would be said on the subject.

"Yes, they and the Eltons are the only real aristocratic families now left among us; and they stand like noble old forest trees, towering above the puny hot-house plants of fashion and pride, that republicanism has warmed into an unhealthy existence."

"How I do admire their dignified manners! There is so much of deep calm repose about them. For this, the Listons are peculiarly remarkable," Anna said with enthusiasm.

"I know many a one," the friend added, "who would give a little finger to be admitted into their society. But it is no use. They will never be able to enter within the charmed circle."

"And why not?" asked Mr. James, no longer able to refrain from speaking, but modifying his tone of voice, so as not to express surprise at what he had just heard.

"Because, they have not come of titled families; they are not of noble blood."

"Indeed!"

Yes, the elder Mr. Elton and the elder Mr. Liston, were both members of noble English families when they came over to this country. Mrs. Liston was the daughter of Count Harcourt; and Mrs. Elton came of a family that stood among the first in England.

"And it is because you and I, and many others, cannot trace back a connection with some titled family in England, that we are excluded from the society of the Eltons and Listons, and all who claim kindred with them?"

"Certainly."

"And it is on account of an assumed and acknowledged superiority, that these families are thus exclusive?" pursued Mr. James.

"Certainly it is," his daughter said.

"And do you really think them superior, Anna?"

"They are, certainly, superior, being much more highly and honorably connected than any other families among us. Who else can boast of having noble blood in their veins?"

"Very many, my child," the father replied, in a serious tone.

"I am sure, then, that I do not know of any," Anna said.

"Nor I either," broke in her friend.

"But I do, very many."

"Name one, father," the daughter said.

"There is Mr. Jones, the hatter. He has noble blood in his veins."

"Mr. Jones?" ejaculated Anna, in unfeigned surprise.

"Yes, Mr. Jones," was the father's calm reply.

"From what family did he descend?" Anna asked with rather a strange expression of face.

"How do you mean, Anna?"

"I mean from what noble English family did he descend?"

"From the Joneses, I suppose," was the simple reply.

"Jones—Jones—Jones?" Anna's friend said, musingly. "I never heard of an aristocratic family by that name."

"O yes. There was Sir William Jones," was the cool reply. "But he didn't belong to that family—he is of much purer blood."

"Indeed! But how strangely you talk, father, I cannot exactly understand you. If Mr. Jones has gentle blood in his veins, from whom did he descend? In a word, who is he?"

"He is one of nature's noblemen, Anna."

"O father! How can you talk so?" Anna replied, tossing her head half contemptuously.

"I thought you meant that Mr. Jones was connected with the nobility of England."

"O no, Anna, I did not mean that. I meant that he belonged to a much higher and purer class of men—the nobility of nature."

"Then he is only plain Mr. Jones, the hatter?"

"Exactly. And as good a man, and as much of a nobleman as the best of the English nobility—or the titled exclusives of any other country."

"You may think so, father; but you will find very few who will agree with you."

"I should be sorry if your last remark were true, Anna. But I know that it is not. The common sense of every one will agree with me in my position."

"Not my common sense, father."

"Not your common sense, Anna. But to your common perception of truth, I will present my case, and I am confident that you will be on my side."

"I doubt it."

"We shall see. You know Mary—she who is called the daughter of Mr. Jones?"

"Yes. And is she not his daughter?"

"No, she is not Mr. Jones' daughter."

"Why, I am sure I always thought that she was."

"And so do a great many people. Still, it is not the case."

"She is a very good kind of a girl, let her be whose daughter she will. But what were you going to say about her, father?"

"What I have to say about her will take me some time. The story is to me one of deep interest, and I have no doubt but that it will prove so to you and your friend."

"I am all impatient to hear it, father."

Mr. James paused a few moments to collect his thoughts, and then said—

"You never heard of Mary Elton, did you, Anna?"

"Mary Elton? No. Who was she?"

"She was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elton—the most beautiful of all the family. And her fair person was but an ultimate form of her spirit's loveliness."

"Their daughter, father? Surely that cannot be. I heard Mrs. M—say, once, that there were only three sisters of them; herself, Mrs. H—, and Emily Elton."

"Mrs. M— did not tell the whole truth, then. She, perhaps, qualified in her own mind her statement, by recurring to the fact that Mary was dead."

"She is dead, then?"

"Yes. She died many years ago, an outcast from her father's house."

"Cast off, father? And yet so beautiful and pure-minded, as you say?"

"Yes, Anna. And there was no stain upon her character when she died. She was, even as an outcast from home, and home's dearest and best affections, the same innocent and lovely creature."

"Why, then, was she cast off, father? Anna asked, in an eager and inquiring tone."

"I will tell you. But in doing so, I must begin at the beginning. It is now about twenty years, perhaps a little more, since Mary Elton burst suddenly into womanhood, the pride of her own family, and the admiration of all. I have never seen so sweet a face as hers, nor one that made so deep an impression on my mind. When I think of her, even now, it is with every feature of loveliness distinct before me."

"Notwithstanding the self-sufficient aristocratic pride of her family, it was found impossible to be altogether exclusive. The yearnings of the heart for companionship will be satisfied—and under the influence of this natural feeling, even the most exclusive circle is broken at some points. In the marriage of their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Elton found it impossible to connect them with elder or even younger sons of those of 'noble blood,' for in the Liston family, there were no male representatives of their high-born dignity—and the Liston family, you know, with the Eltons, claim the sole right to be exclusives in this community. They had to stoop a little. One married the son of a distinguished Revolutionary patriot; and the other formed a connection with a family much valued in this State, for the high-toned principle, eminent talents, and great devotion to their country, of all its male members. But even this connection wounded the pride of Mr. and Mrs. Elton. The fathers of both their daughters' husbands had devoted themselves to business. One had been a merchant and the other a farmer. And, notwithstanding many, very many years had passed since they had been engaged in their pursuits, the taint still remained, and offended their aristocratic nostrils."

"Necessarily, in this descent of the family to what they considered a lower plane, an accessible point was produced. Mr. Moss, and Mr. Hart, though moving in a high position, inherited none of those peculiar characteristics of mind which prevent their possessors from seeing any merit but that which stands in connection with hereditary rank. Their associations were governed by different views than such as operated on the minds of the various members of the family into which they had married. To mere rank and title they paid no homage—but rather to wealth, united with eminent and successful talent."

"Under these circumstances, all the members of Mr. Elton's family were brought into association, at times, with, to use their own language, 'all kinds of people.' And among these 'all kinds of people,' were some far more calculated to make an impression on the mind of a young and innocent girl like Mary Elton, than would have been the artificial men of 'noble birth' across the water, could she have come in contact with them."

"In visiting at the house of a friend of her sister's husband—Mary became acquainted with a young man, a law student, named Charles Leslie. He was not rich, nor of distinguished connections. But he had received a very superior education—was possessed of high intellectual endowments, and, what was more, united with them the purest principles of morality."

"Mary he saw but to love, and there sprung up at once in her heart a reciprocal emotion. For a long time, these were secrets undeciphered by each other, and unknown as a mutual sentiment. To Charles, there appeared an impassible gulf between them—a gulf that he feared would forever form a barrier to their union, even were he confident of the affection of Mary. At first, it was at long intervals that he met her, and then only at the house of a friend, where he was known and esteemed. This friend was a near relative of Mr. Moss, and, for this reason, Mary was permitted to visit in his family, of which privilege she occasionally availed herself. Gradually, she found herself becoming more and more inclined to repeat these visits, and, of course, the intervals between them grew shorter and shorter. The reason of this was unacknowledged to herself."

"Charles Leslie likewise, found himself repeating his visits at briefer periods. The reason of this soon presented itself to his mind in a clear, strong and rational light. He was conscious that Mary Elton was the point of attraction that drew him to his friend's house, with a power that was becoming almost irresistible. This discovery alarmed him, for he knew the proud, self-estimation of her family—he knew that there was a barrier to his marriage with Mary, even if she returned his love, that was almost, if not altogether, impossible. He now began to observe closely the words, tones and manner of Mary, and soon became convinced that the affection which had sprung up in his bosom, and reciprocated the feelings in her own, had place in his mind between principle and affection. This contest was finally terminated by a resolution to go to Mr. Elton, the father of Mary, and state plainly the case. He felt almost certain of an indignant repulse, but, nevertheless, so strong was his love of honorable principle, that he went resolutely about the performance of his duty. For a time he debated whether he should declare to Mary his regard, and yet her approval of his love, or a rejection of it, before he proceeded further. But for her sake, he decided to let her remain in ignorance of his feelings or intention. He could not yet determine how to subject her to any severer pang than would, he believed, result even as it was, from a refusal to permit him to continue his attentions."

"Resolutely determined to act from a principle of right, Charles called to see Mr. Elton, and requested a private interview, which was, of course, granted."

"Mr. Elton," said the young man, in a calm tone of voice, as soon as they were alone, "I have come to deal with you frankly and honorably in a matter that concerns us both. I wish to address your daughter Mary."

"Who are you, sir?" Mr. Elton asked abruptly, while his countenance, assumed a cold, and somewhat stern aspect.

"My name is Charles Leslie, sir," was the calm reply.

"But who was your father, young man?"

"An honest, honorable, and high-minded citizen, against whom no lip ever breathed a word of reproach."

"But who was he? What was he?" asked Mr. Elton, in quicker tones.

"He was a merchant of this city, whose sole legacy to his son was a good education, and I trust his own high-toned principles."

"O yes, I understand! An unknown adventurer seeks the hand of my daughter!" Then, changing his sneering tone to one of anger, while his face grew dark, he added—

"If you ever presumed to hope, even in a dream, that I would consent to let you address my daughter, banish it now and forever. I would rather see her dead than united to you or any other low born fellow! Go to your own air! Seek to consort with your own. But dare not to venture into my presence again with any such proposition."

"And so saying he turned away, leaving Charles Leslie to find his way out of the elegant mansion of the haughty individual he had so deeply offended."

"I need not detail the progress of events which resulted in a marriage of the young couple against the consent of Mary's father and friends. To that imprudent step it came at last, though after a struggle of two years against the power of a mutual passion that was deep, pure, intense, and unwavering."

"At the time they were married, Charles Leslie had been admitted to the bar about one year. His practice had begun to increase quite pleasantly, for his talents were acknowledged, and Mr. Harper, then just rising into distinction, threw a good deal of business in his way."

"About one month after they were married, Mr. Elton entered the office of Mr. Harper. The particulars of their interview transpired; it was something like this:

"Good day, Mr. Elton, good day!" ejaculated the lawyer, as that distinguished individual entered, rising and bowing low and obsequiously.

"How do you do, Mr. Harper!" responded his visitor, extending his hand, and smiling blandly.

"After the civilities of the day were all exchanged, Mr. Elton drew his chair up close to that in which the lawyer was sitting, and compressing his lips tightly as he drew a deep inspiration, said:

"I have a favor to ask of you, Mr. Harper."

"Name it, sir, and it shall be done," was the prompt answer.

"You are kind," was the brief response. Then after a moment's pause, he said—

"You know, I presume, how deeply that young fellow, Leslie, has injured me. How like a fox he has glided into the sacred retreat of my dwelling, and has stolen away one of my most dearly prized treasures."

"I have heard of it, Mr. Elton, and the act has deeply pained me."

"Very well. Now, it is upon this subject that I wish to converse with you. I have learned, that without the business which you throw into Leslie's hands, he would not be able to support himself at this bar."

"I believe that to be true, sir."

"Very well. Now, I do not wish to persecute him, you understand. But it seems to me, that such an act of treachery should not go without its just reward. He ought to feel the frown of the whole community upon him."

"So I think," was Mr. Harper's reply.

"I am glad to see that you appreciate his conduct as it deserves," returned Elton, with an encouraging smile. "And I am sure, that for one, you will not uphold him in what he has done."

"Me!" in a tone of surprise; no indeed.—"That I will not. He has acted basely. And, I am sure, I am the last one who would countenance such conduct."

"I was certain of it," Mr. Elton said. "And now I need scarcely say, that your business favors ought to go to some more worthy individual."

"So I think, Mr. Elton, and shall act accordingly."

"Spoken like the high-minded, honorable man I had always believed you," said Elton, rising and bowing in his blandest manner, as he retired.

"For a long time after Elton left his office, did Mr. Harper sit musing, evidently in no very comfortable mood of mind. At length he arose to his feet, saying aloud, as he did so—

"But it must be done," and paced his office floor backwards and forwards for nearly half an hour, still in deep, and evidently, painful thought."

"From the hour that Mary Elton married Charles Leslie, she was utterly banished from the home and affections of her parents, sisters, and their exclusive circle. Not the slightest notice was taken of her in any way. Once, finding that all her letters were unanswered, she ventured to re-enter the home of her childhood, but was rudely and cruelly repulsed. She never again tried the hopeless task of reconciliation."

"Under the flattering promise of a rapidly increasing business, Leslie rented a pleasant house, and had it neatly furnished. Into this he introduced his young and lovely bride, and, for a time, they were as happy as it was possible, under all the circumstances, for them to be. Soon, however, he began to observe a change in the manner of many of those with whom he had been in professional association for the past year, and what really alarmed him was, that he received no more business from Mr. Harper. His pride and independence of feeling prevented his going to him and asking the reason, and he therefore remained in ignorance. Even in the few cases that now called for his attention, he found himself treated with marked indifference and frequent discourtesy by the judges on the bench. His brethren of the bar, likewise, exhibited a coolness that troubled and annoyed him. But he would not ask, though the partly imagined cause. He did not dream, however, of the malignant and powerful influence that was secretly but surely at work in the effort to compass his ruin."

"At the end of six months, he found himself friendless and in debt. And still worse, alarmed at indications of failing health. Hereditarily, he had a predisposition to that fatal disease, consumption; but he had hoped that by great care, he would escape any of those exciting causes which develop its symptoms in early life. But in this he was, unhappily, mistaken. A feverish state of mind, consequent upon the events of the few previous months, had acted correspondently upon his body, and to this were added repeated unavoidable exposures to humid, chilly atmospheres. A hoarse, hollow sounding dry cough soon ensued, and other more palpable symp-

oms of the fearful disease he so dreaded. The progress of the malady was unusually rapid. One year from the time of his marriage he found himself unable to leave his chamber, and the physician could offer him no ground upon which to rest a hope of recovery."

"Added to this deeply afflictive circumstance, were others scarcely less painful. The whole amount of Leslie's fees did not pay over one half of his expenses; and beyond his own efforts he had not a single resource. Rent had, consequently, accumulated, and various other bills, to an embarrassing extent; and demands for money were frequent, and, to one of his mind, exceeding distressing."

"On the morning of the first anniversary of their wedding day, Leslie sat in his chamber, leaning his head upon his hand in gloomy silence. His face was pale and thin, and he seemed extremely feeble."

"Try and be a little cheerful, dear Charles," said his young wife, tenderly, laying her hand upon his fine white forehead, at the same time that she stooped down and touched her lips to his.

"I wish it were in my power to be cheerful, Mary, but it is not. I am afraid that I shall never be cheerful again," he replied, in a desponding tone.

"O yes, you will, Charles. I know you will. The clouds must pass away—and clear sky lies before them."

"The young wife tried to smile encouragingly; but the feeble light that flitted over her face, could not deceive her husband. He knew that she was not happy. How could she be—banished thus, from the presence and the affection of those whom she had loved from childhood? How could she be happy, when the dear name of father, mother; sisters, no more passed her lips, and their loved voices fell no longer sweetly upon her ear? Not that she would have given up the love of her husband, could the sacrifice restore all these. No! She would have spurned the thought. Still, it was impossible to tear such affections and such objects from the heart, without acerbating it painfully—without leaving behind a wounded and suffering spirit."

"There will be no more clear sky for us, Mary," were the words that arose involuntarily to the lips of Leslie, but he repressed them, and remained silent."

"From this silence he was startled by a loud knock at the chamber door, which was opened by his wife, and an individual well known to him entered."

"I am very sorry, Mr. Leslie to find you so ill," the man said, "more especially as my business is a very unpleasant one."

"What do you mean, Jacobs?" Leslie asked, in an alarmed and excited tone.

"I must do my duty, you know, Mr. Leslie."

"Of course, Jacobs, but what is your duty?"

"Tell me that."

"My duty is to take an inventory of your furniture."

"For what purpose?"

"Unless you can settle your last two quarters' rent, your furniture will be sold."

"Will not the landlord wait?"

"Not a day. He has already, you know, taken all the legal steps, and is determined to advertise your furniture for sale to-morrow."

"Poor Leslie sank back in his chair, while a deadly paleness overspread his countenance.—Mary sprung to his side instantly, and every tender argument that she could use, endeavored to re-assure him."

"Do not fear for me, dear Charles!" she urged, forgetful of the presence of any one. "I shall shrink from nothing. Come what will, I am ready to meet it, and cheerfully too, if you will only be as you were. I know you feel troubled for me, and not for yourself. But you need not. I am prepared to share your lot, be it what it may, and share it without a murmur."

"May He who knows your true heart, Mary, bless you!" Leslie said, fervently. Then turning to the officer, who had been moved even to tears by the scene, he added,

"We are prepared, Jacobs. Go on, and do your duty."

"The officer bowed, and then proceeded, with the aid of two appraisers, whom he had brought with him, to go through the house and value every article of furniture that it contained. This over, he retired, leaving Leslie and his wife alone, to await the events of the next day."

"On the next morning a sale of their furniture was announced to take place at ten o'clock. It was about eight o'clock when Jacobs, the officer to whom had been entrusted this unpleasant business, came in."

"Mr. Leslie," he said in a sympathizing tone, "can I not assist you to remove before the sale commences. It will not do to remain here, you know."

"I feel grateful for your kind consideration, Jacobs, but shall have to stay where I am. There is no other place to which I can remove. But there is one thing that you can do, if you will."

"Name it, Mr. Leslie."

"Protect us from intrusion here."

"The officer paused a moment, and then said—

"I can do it, under one condition."

"What is that?"

"You must let me remove from this room every article that can be claimed under the law."

"I leave it with you, Jacobs, to do for me as you see best. I know that I can confide in you," was Leslie's reply.

"The officer then proceeded to remove from the room every thing it contained, except the bedstead, bedding, and a few chairs."

"Now, Mr. Leslie," he said, "you can lock your door. Do not open it to any one but me."

"I shall never forget this act of kindness, Jacobs," was the reply, as the young man, raising himself up with an effort, from the bed upon which he was lying, grasped the hand of the officer."

"Do not speak of it, Mr. Leslie. I have only done for you, what I would do for any man under like circumstances. Of all men, we should cultivate humane feelings, for we are called upon every day to exercise them."

"Ten o'clock came, and there was the tread of many feet and the confused sound of many voices through the dwelling of Charles Leslie, while he and his young wife shrank together in their own chamber, alone, and with the feeling that they were forsaken of all the world. Then succeeded the loud voice of the auctioneer, calling over, article

after article, of their furniture, for which, from familiarity, they had begun to entertain an affection; and from which they could not part, thus, without feelings of bereavement, sadness, and desolation. For two long hours did this continue, and at last the auctioneer paused before their chamber door, and laid his hand upon the lock."

"What is in here?" he asked in a loud voice, that fell upon the hearts of the two lonely inmates like a sudden and powerful blow."

"Nothing but what is protected by the law," the officer replied.

"How do I know that?" the landlord asked, coming forward."

"Look at your inventory, sworn to by the appraisers, and see if every thing called for there is not to be found out of that chamber," was the officer's firm answer."

Thus met and rebuked, the landlord shrunk back, and the auctioneer said—

"The sale is over, I believe. We will remain till two o'clock to settle the bills and deliver the furniture."

"A few hours sufficed to clear the house of every thing that could be taken away. When the last man had departed, the officer tapped at the door of the chamber that contained Leslie, and his wife."

"Now that it is all over, Mr. Leslie," he said, "cannot I serve you in some way?"

"Not just now, Jacobs," was Leslie's calm reply. "But I may be glad to see you for a few minutes to-morrow."

"I will most certainly come," was the officer's reply, as he turned away, and left the room."

It was, perhaps, an hour afterwards that Leslie and his wife heard some one enter the house, and, after wandering through the rooms below, ascend the stairs with a slow, heavy measured pace. Then came a gentle tap at their door.—When opened, a strange man, somewhat advanced in years, with a mild, benevolent countenance, stood in the entrance."

"Excuse this intrusion, my young friends," he said, as he stepped into the chamber, and advanced towards the bed upon which Leslie lay; but under circumstances like the present, it seems to me that all ceremony and reserve ought to be waived. I am a stranger to you, but it is not always the stranger that is most indifferent."

"As he uttered the last sentence, he took the hand of Leslie in his own."

"Bless me, sir! you are in a high fever!" he ejaculated.

"I am certainly not well," was the reply, in a low, feeble tone, to which succeeded a fit of convulsive coughing."

"That you are not, and need the most careful attentions, Mr. Leslie." Then, after a pause—"It will, of course, be necessary for you to remove from here?"

"To this, there was no reply."

"My dear sir, the stranger resumed, again taking Leslie's hand, "you must excuse the freedom of one who sincerely desires to aid you in your present extremity. Lay aside, then, all reserve. Look upon me as a friend—confide in me as a friend."

"If there was ever a time when I really needed a friend, it is now," Leslie replied, glancing, at the same time, towards his wife, while the moisture dimmed his eyes."

"So it seems to me. Then, let me be that friend."

"I feel that it would be wrong to oppose your generous impulses, sir. Follow, then, their promptings, I feel helpless as a child—and, as a child, give myself up. But, rousing himself a little, to whom am I indebted for this generous sympathy?" he asked."

"To a plain man, Mr. Leslie. To Thomas as Jones, the hatter," was the calm reply."

"To one of nature's noblemen!" was the response that trembled on the tongue of Leslie—but he restrained himself and said—

"To me, sir, you are more than any other man. To me, you are all that is excellent."

"After the brief pause that followed, Mr. Jones said—

"I will go and make preparations to have you removed to my house, and then return for you."

"And so saying, the hatter turned away, and left them, their hearts agitated with a mingled sense of pain at their helpless condition, and gratitude to their stranger friend. In the course of about half an hour, he returned in a carriage, accompanied by his wife who met Mrs. Leslie in a pure maternal spirit, that at once won her confidence and affection. Both were then removed to Mr. Jones home, and every comfort and attention bestowed upon them. But it availed not to check the rapid progress of the fatal malady under which Leslie was suffering. Six months longer sufficed to finish the work already begun, when he sunk to an early grave a few days after the light had smiled upon his first-born babe."

"Fortunately for Mrs. Leslie, she was unconscious of the separation, and it was many weeks afterwards before she recovered her wandering reason. Then she was calm and subdued, and seemed perfectly aware that her husband had been removed, and that he should soon be with him. She conversed but little, and seemed all the while to have her mind elevated above the circumstances that surrounded her. It was about two days before she, two, died, that Mr. and Mrs. Jones, who had begun to love her with a tenderness that cannot be expressed in words, stood by her bed-side, gazing upon her calm, sleeping face, that seemed to them like the face of an angel. While they thus stood, she opened her eyes and said—

"O, that I could only see my mother, before I go!"

"Mr. Jones did not reply, but turned away from the bed, and in a few minutes left the house. He had never communicated with the Eltons since he had received Leslie and his wife under his roof. His unselfish, manly, noble nature opposed the very thought of coming into contact with them. He felt fully able to shelter those whom he had taken under his care, and was resolved to shelter esteem and love them to the last. But now, in the waning of life, the child had expressed